THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST

Vol. III.] JULY 15th, 1862. [No. 35.

JURIES' BILL—EXEMPTION CLAUSE.

We are sorry to record that the Legislature have decided upon not admitting the chemists and druggists' claim to be freed from serving upon juries.

The peculiar responsibility attaching to the sale of poisons and other dangerous drugs requiring the constant supervision of the principal, has not been acknowledged.

While physicians and surgeons are already legally exempted upon the ground that their services may be required at any time, as the prescribers of medicine, the justice and public utility of extending the same privilege to dispensers is most illogically denied. The fact that the making up of a large proportion of prescriptions cannot be delegated without risk and disadvantages to the public, has been thoroughly set aside. These and other reasons of great weight have not prevailed with Parliament, and it should be known why.

It will be remembered that, in our last number, we announced that the United Society of Chemists and Druggists felt the importance of the subject, and intended using their best efforts on behalf of the trade to get the exemption clause inserted in Mr. Hunt's new Juries' Bill, "That all chemists and druggists actually trading as compounders and dispensers of medicine be exempted." In pursuance of this they urged their claim upon the promoters of the Bill, who agreed to insert the clause, provided that it was moved by some member of the House during the discussion of the Bill through Committee, and that it met the concurrence of the Home Secretary. The committee of the Society then waited in deputation at the Home Office, where the reasonableness of their application was thoroughly admitted; Mr. Crawford, and Mr. Western Wood, kindly undertaking to move on behalf of the Society. To strengthen their application, petitions were obtained by the United Society from the trade in London, headed by Mr. Alderman Dakin; from Manchester, headed by the Mayor and Mr. Alderman Bowker there; from the Midland Counties, from Bolton, Yarmouth, and other important places.

The members of Parliament of these various places were then waited upon, and pledged to support the exemption. Under these circumstances, and the entire absence of any objection from any quarter, success seemed certain.

It was at this juncture that the council of the Pharmaceutical Society, we think most unadvisedly, prevailed upon Mr. Powell to move in the House of Commons an amended clause, limiting the exemption to members of the Pharmaceutical Society only. This proceeding had the immediate effect of drawing attention to the seeming non-agreement of the trade, as to who were entitled to be considered chemists and druggists.

The Government upon this ground opposed, and both propositions were negatived.

It will thus be seen, how far the Pharmaceutical Society have helped the trade in this matter; while the absurdity of their definition of a chemist and druggist proper, is evinced by its ignoring the existence of between 40,000 and 50,000 in the trade. This illiberality is a further proof, that whenever the council of the Pharmaceutical Society can blunder, they make the best of the opportunity.

In further illustration of this subject, we subjoin the following correspondence, received from the Secretary of the United Society of Chemists and Druggists:—

To the Editor of the Chemist and Druggist.

Sir,—I beg to enclose you a copy of a letter that the Committee of the Society forwarded to Mr. Clive, M.P., at the Home Office, in reference to the exemption clause in the "Juries" Bill, and also copy of a letter from Mr. Western Wood, M.P., announcing the decision of Parliament.

It is a matter of great regret to the Committee that they have not succeeded on behalf of the trade in obtaining an exemption for *all* chemists and druggists actually trading as compounders and dispensers of medicine. It will be seen from Mr. Wood's letter, that the Pharmaceutical Society's proposition to limit the exemption to their own members, was also rejected.

The Committee trust you will kindly allow them the opportunity of stating how much the trade are indebted in this matter to the exertions of Messrs. Daubeny, Wade, King, Linder, Anderson, Crotch, Penfold, and other gentlemen; also to Mr. Squires, of Nottingham; Mr. Wylde, of Manchester; Mr. Hull, of Bolton; Mr. Walpole, of Yarmouth; Mr. Peel, and others, for their prompt and very successful efforts in obtaining large and influential petitions.

It is right, also, to acknowledge the courtesy and valuable assistance that the Society received from Mr. Wood, M.P., Mr. Crawford, M.P., Mr. Bazley, M.P., Mr. Turner, M.P., Sir Edmund Lacon, M.P., Sir Robert Clifton, M.P., and Captain Gray, M.P., during the time of the "Juries" Bill being in Committee of the House of Commons.

I am, Sir, your most obedient Servant,
C. F. Buott,
Secretary.

United Society of Chemists and Druggists,
2, Bell-yard, Doctors' Commons,
28th June, 1862.

To G. Clive, Esq., M.P., Home Office.

Sir,—Since the deputation from the Committee of this Society had the honour of an interview with you in reference to the reasonableness of Chemists and Druggists being exempted from serving upon juries, it is stated that the Pharmaceutical Society have, through a member of the House of Commons, given notice for an exemption clause being confined to members of their own Society. Should this be accorded it would hardly touch the grievance complained of, as this Society, after an existence of twenty years, only numbers about 3,000 members, a very large proportion of whom are so by purchase and not by examination, while the entire body of the trade numbers over 45,000, whose social standing, educational acquirements, and knowledge of Pharmacy are thoroughly acknowledged, who have among them the Mayor of Manchester, Mr. Alderman Bowker there, Mr. Alderman Dakin, London, and many of the oldest established firms.

The petitions recently presented to the House of Commons have not emanated from the Pharmaceutical Society, but from the general trade, and a deep sense of wrong will be very generally felt if this is not remembered. It is therefore hoped, that Sir George Grey or yourself, on behalf of a large trade interest, will accept the clause, "That all chemists and druggists actually trading as compounders and dispensers of medicine be exempted." This will rightly distinguish *all* occupied in the practice of Pharmacy in contradistinction to mere drug vendors. Should it so happen that a chemist is at some small places obliged to add the sale of other articles to his trade, his public utility as a chemist and druggist should not be set aside; many members of the Pharmaceutical Society are in this position.

If it be urged that the registered list of the Pharmaceutical Society presents a ready agency for the easy recognition of proper exemptions, it is right to state that the United Society also issue certificates of membership to *bonâ fide* chemists and druggists. This is, however, a view that the committee do not press, as it is desirable that this question should be considered on broader grounds than those that affect the interests of any particular Society.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your most obedient Servant,
C. F. Buott,
Secretary.

House of Commons,
Friday, (Midnight,)
27 June, 1862.

Dear Sir,—Owing to withdrawal of sundry orders, the Juries' Bill came on and passed through Committee; I moved on your behalf without success, but the Pharmaceutists' clause shared the same fate.

Yours faithfully,
Western Wood.

To C. F. Buott, Esq.,
Secretary, United Society of Chemists and Druggists.

CHEMISTRY AND PHARMACY AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

By C. W. Quin, F.C.S.,

SUPERINTENDENT OF CLASS II. (CHEMICAL AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS).

Continuing our wanderings through Class II., the first case that invites our attention is that of Mr. Andrews, containing specimens of broken china and glass, mended with his cement. We wish to draw special attention to this composition, which we can speak of from experience, as being truly valuable. To Pharmacists it is especially useful for mending measures, bottles, mortars, and the thousand and one breakable vessels of the laboratory. Perhaps the best recommendation we can give of it is, that it has been adopted by the authorities of South Kensington Museum for the repair of their broken ceramic ware. The next case is that of Mr. Allen of Bow Common, containing some fair specimens of aniline, nitrobenzol, chloride of ammonium, oxalate of ammonium, and other salts. Passing on, and pausing for a moment to admire the beautifully compressed blocks of black lead exhibited by Mr. Chick, we come to the interesting collection of organic ethers, contributed by Mr. Barnes, consisting of specimens of acetic, valeric, œnanthic, œnanthylic, and butyric acids and ethers; next to which is the series of products illustrative of the manufacture of chlorine by Mr. Shanks' process. In this process the agent which separates the chlorine is used over and over again *ad infinitum*, the only materials which need renewal being the lime and the hydrochloric acid. Chromate of lime and hydrochloric acid on being mixed give rise to chlorine, which is conducted over hydrate of lime to form chloride of lime, leaving behind chloride of calcium, and chloride of chromium. This solution is then neutralised with lime oxide of chromium being precipitated, which when dried and united with an equivalent of lime, forms chromate of lime for a fresh operation. The remaining solution contains chloride of calcium which may be evaporated down. Thus a perfect cycle of processes is kept up, having for their result chlorine and chloride of calcium without waste products of any kind being produced. Closely adjoining is the display of Mr. Hulle of Battersea, who contributes some very fine strychnia in large crystals. The sulphate of cinchonine is also very good; the rest of the collection is made up of some very good specimens of nitrate and sulphate of strychnine, and brucia, and sulphate of brucia. We pass a few cases of starch, blacking, and black lead, a description of which can hardly be interesting to the pharmacist stopping for a moment to admire Messrs. Dunn and Heathfield's fine crystallizations of acetate of zinc, and gallic acid. Next to these is an interesting series of sugars exhibited by Messrs. Darby and Gosdan. They include cane and grape sugar from various sources; glycyrrhizine, or sugar of liquorice; glycocol, or sugar of gelatine, inosite or sugar of flesh, lactose or sugar of milk; glycerine, or sugar of fat, and mycose, or sugar of ergot of rye. One of the specimens of grape sugar is interesting, as coming from diabetic urine. Tudor's case, at the corner of the row, contains some specimens of white lead remarkable for their brilliancy. Crossing the main passage, we notice some fine specimens of English rhubarb grown by Mr. Usher of Banbury, which appears to differ but little from the Turkish root. Next to Mr. Usher's stand, is that of Mr. Holland, of Market Deeping, a gentleman whose farms have long been celebrated for the growth of officinal herbs and plants of excellent quality. In his case are contained numerous specimens of essential oils, amongst them the essential oil of hops, which is a novelty in its way. Dr. Cattell shows some good specimens of varnished woods, and several pharmaceutical preparations of malic acid. Next to it is the fine display of starch of Messrs. J. and J. Colman, in a case, which, in point of good taste and workmanship, is the model of the class. Taking a rapid glance at its contents, as well as those belonging to Messrs. Berger, Jones, Broomhall and Smith, who all exhibit starch of good quality, we end the row with the case of Messrs. Hallett, containing some fine specimens of metallic antimony and antimonial paints. Crossing to the square block of cases behind us, we commence the very interesting collection of seaweed products shown by Mr. E. C. C. Stanford. Instead of allowing the seaweed to lie on the shore to rot in heaps, as is done in the manufacture of kelp, Mr. Stanford collects it carefully, compresses it into cakes, and subjects it to dry distillation, by which means he not only obtains twice the usual quantity of iodine—the most valuable constituent—but also a number of other valuable products, such as hydrocarbons and illuminating gas, which are usually wasted in the ordinary process of lixiviation. Immediately adjoining is the case of Messrs. Macfarlane and Co., of Edinburgh, a house well known for their opium alkaloids. The splendid specimen of codeine in the centre of the case is the finest ever exhibited. It is a circular mass measuring nearly two feet in diameter, and contains groups of crystals, which illustrate most instructively the crystallography of this alkaloid. On the upper shelf are to be seen berberine, the alkaloid of greenheart bark, the raw material, and the sulphate. Lower down are specimens of Chinese galls, with their tannin, and a beautiful mass of crystals of gallic acid. The specimen of narcine is very good; and the series commencing with opium and continuing through morphia, its muriate, acetate, and sulphate, is interesting and instructive. There is also a fine specimen of anarcotine in Messrs. Macfarlane's case. Messrs. Smith and Co. exhibit a collection of their opium alkaloids and acids, including meconic acid, morphia and its salts, muriate of thebaia and papaverin. They also exhibit a new acid, the volactic acid, and two of its salts; thebolactatis of copper and morphia. Specimens of anarcotine, caffeine, with a peculiar blue tinge about it, and cantharadin, complete a collection which, although more complete than that of Messrs. Macfarlane, is behind it in goodness. The narcine, morphia, muriate and acetate of morphia, and codeine, are far inferior, both in colour and crystal, to those contributed by their neighbours, which still remain quite uncoloured, although submitted to precisely the same influences of light and heat. Some specimens of black lead in the case of the Patent Plumbago Crucible Company next invite our attention. The specimens of ore exhibited by this company from Ceylon, Spain, Canada, Trieste, and the United States, are very interesting, as showing the widely distant localities from which they draw their raw material. Mr. Letchford sends matches, the wood of which is soaked in paraffin instead of sulphur. We have tried these matches, and find that they kindle perfectly, without the objectionable sulphurous fumes that we have only too long been accustomed to. Bell and Black exhibit vestas made very beautifully, the different colours of which give their case quite a gay appearance. Bryant and May exhibit their safety matches, which have already been described in the pages of the CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. As a proof of the estimation in which they stand, we may mention, that Her Majesty's Commissioners permit no others to be used in the Exhibition Building. Klaber and Hynam are the remaining match exhibitors, the latter sending a box with the odd title of oxyhydrogen matches inscribed upon it. Bramwell and Co., of Newcastle, send some good crystals of red and yellow prussiate of potash, equal in colour, though not in size, to those of the Hurlet and Campsie Alum Company.

PERFUMERY AT THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

ONE of the prettiest and pleasantest parts of the International Exhibition is that portion of the miserable tumble-down shed dignified by the name of the Eastern Annexe, which is devoted to the visual and nasal exposition of perfumery. The cases are amongst the handsomest in the whole building, all of them being decorated with great taste and costliness. The display of perfumery is at once delighting and tantalising. The latter feeling is not, however, long indulged in, at least not by the nose, for charming damsels with bewitching manners press you to have your handkerchief scented, to accept of a cake of sweet-smelling soap, or to carry away a perfumed almanac in exchange for several pieces of your heart left behind in their fair hands. Even the stolid Japanese allowed themselves to be betrayed into the shadow of a smile by these Naiads of the scent fountains, and the great Prince Napoleon himself carried away in his imperial pockets sundry odoriferous memorials of these Circes of this ocean of perfume. What could have possessed the powers that be at South Kensington to place one of the most attractive and popular classes in this wretched shed, South Kensington wisdom could only guess at. It was the same sapient heads no doubt that decided that perfumery was "animal and vegetable materials used in manufactures," and classified it in Class 4 accordingly. We are ignorant and humble, and would not for the world attempt to question the correctness of a Royal Commissioner, but why *Ess. Bouquet* and *attar of roses* should be placed side by side with candles and railway grease we are really at a loss to understand. In spite of all this, however, the scent fountains were soon found out by the general public, thanks to the *Times*, which is, after all that is said against it, a most intelligent and discriminating journal, for it never misses an opportunity of saying a good word for the perfumers. Jupiter evidently likes scent, or is it the nymphs that he is partial for, as of yore? An instance occurred a few weeks since in the case of the Majolica fountain. Mr. Rimmel obtained leave to scent its ever-flowing waters by his new process, but the perfume came between the wind and the nobility of a certain personage, and a mandate was issued to discontinue the scenting of the fountain. Next day the *Times* sent up a wail of complaint, and the next the fountain was once more scented, and has remained so ever since, to the intense delight of thousands of visitors, whose love of common *sense*—we mean *scents*—is greater than that of the Royal Commissioners. Really the perfumers of England ought to unite and erect a testimonial scent fountain in Printing House-square, in whose perfumed waters the great Thunderer might lave his brows after his battles with his foes.

But to go to work. On entering the Sub-class 4A, the first stand we meet is that of Messrs. Piesse and Lubin. It is rather plain and business-like in character, consisting of a counter with shelves above it, containing enormous bottles filled with the most costly scents. We see here gallons of the essences of vanilla, verbena, jonquil, tuberose, violet, moss rose, and others, giving a faint notion of the scale upon which this celebrated firm does business. One specimen is peculiarly interesting to the chemist. It is a bottle holding about a gallon of otto of rose dissolved in spirit, in which float magnificent wreaths of crystals of the stearopten or camphor of the essential oil. Like the old fashioned weather bottles, this carboy acts the part of a barometer, the crystals increasing and rising and falling according to the state of the atmosphere. On the counter are displayed the scent rings, perfumed shells, brilliants, and other odd fancies of the Laboratory of Flowers, including the Ribbon of Bruges, for fumigation, an excellent substitute for pastilles; violet and orange water, which serve not only as scents, but as flavouring essences, so that a lady may flavour her jelly or pudding at table from her scent bottle. In scents we have "kiss-me-quick," "box his ears," "sweet sixteen," and others, whose odours are as delicious as their names are quaint. We must not forget the immortal Frangipanni, of which enough is exhibited to scent for ever a hundred Clare Markets. In the centre is a beautiful cut-glass urn, from which the attendant Houri draws small silver buckets of scent, which she transfers to a Liliputian watering-pot to water your too willing handkerchief. The scent used is the International Bouquet, a very delicious scent composed of essences manufactured in a dozen different countries. So great is the estimation in which this scent is held by the public, that Messrs. Piesse distributed no less than ten gallons in one week. Mr. Septimus Piesse exhibits a series of scents illustrative of the theory of music applied to odours. Taking the sharp thin verbena as the highest note, and the dull heavy storax as the lowest, with orris and musk as intermediates, Mr. Piesse has formed a scale or gamut containing thirty or forty different scents. These scents, it appears, follow the rules of harmony in their uniting properties; a mixture to be perfect must contain only those notes which if translated into music would coalesce in harmony. It certainly stands to reason that if the sense of smell is vibration, the causes and effects of odours must be governed by laws similar to those regulating harmony of colour and sound. Next to Messrs. Piesse's stall is that of Mr. Perks, one of the most famous of our Hitchin lavender growers. His lavender water is most excellent of its kind, and finds its way all over the world where the fame of our only British perfume has reached. Yardley and Statham's case is remarkable for its good taste. It is white and gold, with very little of the latter, delicately picked out with violet. The interior contains quite a gorgeous mass of coloured soaps, showing that in soap as well as in pictures and petticoats we can hold our own in brilliant colour. At the corner of this block is Mr. Thompson's case, also white and gold. He exhibits principally the scent "mella rose," for which his house is famous. It is also worked into a soap under the same name. The Kalydor and rose soaps are also shown.

We shall continue our account of Class 4A in our next. In the meantime we counsel all our readers to visit the Eastern Annexe, and refresh themselves at the fountains whose sweet breaths can turn a mere shed into a garden of delightful odours.

THE NATURAL ORDERS OF PLANTS.

LAMIACEÆ OR LABIATÆ.—THE LABIATE ORDER.

The plants comprised in this family consist of herbs and under-shrubs, which are chiefly natives of temperate regions, and are met with in great abundance in hot, dry, exposed situations; in meadows, groves, and hedgerows; and occasionally, though not commonly, in marshes. Lindley states that "they form one-twelfth of the Flora of France; one twenty-sixth of that of Germany; one-fortieth of that of Lapland; one-nineteenth of the Balearic Islands, and are not found in Melville Island." According to Humboldt, "The proportion is the same in the United States of North America and within the tropics of the New World;" and they are said to constitute about a twenty-first part of the flowering plants in Sicily. About two hundred species are mentioned in Wallich's *Catalogue of the Indian Flora*, a large proportion of which are from the Northern provinces. The order is a member of the class Exogens, and sub-class Corollifloræ, and comprises about one hundred and twenty-nine genera and two thousand three hundred and fifty species.

Botany.—The stems are usually square, with opposite ramification (separation into branches). The leaves are opposite, divided or undivided, exstipulate (destitute of the little leafy appendages, termed stipules, at their base), filled with receptacles of aromatic oil, and generally possessing a strong scent. The flowers are usually in opposite, nearly sessile (sitting close upon the body that supports it without any sensible stalk); axillary cymes arranged in a somewhat whorled manner, so as to form that kind of inflorescence termed a Verticillaster; sometimes they are solitary, or as if capitate. The calyx (outer floral covering) is tubular, inferior (situated beneath the ovary), persistent (does not fall off), five or ten toothed, and regular (the petals and sepals being of equal size or united in equal degrees); or irregular (petals and sepals of unequal size or united in unequal degrees), and bilabiate (divided into two lips), with from three to ten divisions, the odd tooth or division being always posterior. The corolla (inner floral covering) is monopetalous (the petals more or less united together), hypogynous (inserted beneath the ovary or lower part of the female organ), and bilabiate, the upper lip being either entire or bifid (split half-way into two parts), and overlapping the lower lip, which is larger and three lobed, with the odd lobe anterior; the upper lip is usually more or less arched over the lower lip, or sometimes nearly suppressed. The stamens (male organs) are usually four and didynamous (two long and two short), or rarely two by abortion as in Salvia, inserted into the corolla alternately with the lobes of the lower lip. The anthers (the little cellular cases on the apex of the stamen containing the pollen) are two-celled (or by abortion one-celled); the filament (the thread-shaped body or stalk that supports the anther), or connective (the part that intervenes between the two lobes of the anther), sometimes forked, with each branch bearing a perfect cell, or the cell on one side obsolete or sterile. The ovary (that part of the female organ which contains the ovules or rudimentary seeds) deeply four-lobed, seated on a fleshy disk (an organ intervening between the stamens and the ovary, and assuming various forms), with one erect ovule in each lobe. The style (that part of the female organ which connects the stigma and the ovary), one, basilar (proceeding from the base of the lobes of the ovary). Stigma (that part of the female organ which receives the pollen), forked, usually acute. The fruit is composed of from one to four small achænia enclosed within the persistent calyx.

The seeds are erect, with little or no albumen. Embryo erect; cotyledons (seed leaves) flat.

Diagnosis.—Professor Bentley, in his excellent Manual, thus describes them :—"Herbs or shrubby plants, with opposite exstipulate leaves. Flowers irregular, unsymmetrical; calyx persistent; corolla more or less bilabiate. Stamens didynamous, or two by abortion; ovary deeply four-lobed; style one, basilar; stigma bifid. Fruit consisting of from one to four small achænia enclosed by the persistent calyx. Seeds erect, with little or no albumen."

DISTINCTION FROM OTHER ORDERS.

From *Boraginaceæ* (The Borage Order), by their irregular coralla, and not more than two or four stamens, while the lobes of the corolla are five; by their square stems and opposite leaves, containing numerous reservoirs of oil. From *Scrophulariaceæ* (The Figwort Order), by their deeply four-lobed ovary. From *Verbenaceæ* (The Verbena Order) it chiefly differs in its divided ovary.

General Properties.—The Labiate plants abound in a volatile oil, which frequently contains a substance resembling camphor, called Stearoptine, from στέαρ, fat, and πτηνὸς, volatile: Hyssop, Lavender, Rosemary, Savory, and Sage are said to contain it, but the Rosemary much more abundantly than either of the others; the volatile oil gives to the plants aromatic, carminative, and slightly stimulant properties. Bitter extractive is found in all plants of this order, in more or less quantity, and communicates the bitterness to their watery infusions; it renders them tonic and stomachic. They also contain astringent matter, but in so small a quantity as hardly to exert any medicinal activity, though they contribute to the tonic operation. All the plants are entirely free from deleterious properties, and are generally fragrant and aromatic. They are chiefly employed in medicine, to cover the taste of other more nauseous ingredients, to prevent or relieve griping pains, to relieve nausea and colicky pains, and to expel wind. By the cook they are largely employed as kitchen herbs, for the manufacture of seasonings, flavouring made dishes and sauces; and some species of Salvia, &c., are cultivated in our gardens on account of their beauty. The volatile oils are largely employed in the manufacture of perfumery.

PRINCIPAL PLANTS AND USES.

Æolanthus.—The species *Suavis* is said to possess diuretic properties, and to be used in Brazil in spasmodic stranguary.

Cunila.—An infusion of the species *Mariana* has been beneficially employed to excite perspiration in slight colds and fevers, and the leaves are distilled for their oil. The species *Microcephala* is said to be employed in Brazil for purposes similar to those of Horehound in this country.

Galeopsis.—The species *Ochroleuca*, Trailing Hemp-nettle, has been used as a pectoral medicine, and well spoken of in phthisical complaints, and as an expectorant. Its generic name is said to be derived from γαλῆ, a cat, and ὄψις, a countenance; from an imaginary resemblance of the blossom to the feline physiognomy.

Glechon.—The species *Spathulatus* is said to possess diuretic and diaphoretic properties.

Hedeoma.—The species *Pulegiodes* is the Pennyroyal of North America, where it is much used as an emmenagogue, and is occasionally employed as a stimulant and carminative.

Hyptis.—Many of the species are diuretic and diaphoretic, and the species *membranaca*, a Brazilian Labiate, attains the height of twenty or thirty feet.

Hyssopus.—The species *Orientalis* (H. officinalis, Var. angustifolium) is thought by some to be the Hyssop of Scripture. Royle, however, considers it to be *Capparis Ægyptiaca*, a plant belonging to *Capparidaceæ* (The Caper Order). A short notice of the former will be found in our Botanical Calendar for July.*

Lavandula.—A notice of the species *Spicata* and *Vera* will be found in our Botanical Calendar for July.† The species *Stæchas* yields an oil by distillation, which is commonly distinguished as True Oil of Spike. The plant is said to possess diuretic properties, and has long been employed medicinally by the Arabs, who regard it as a valuable expectorant and antispasmodic.

---

* Vol. i. p. 243.

† Vol. i. pp. 243, 244.

Leonotis.—The species *Nepetifolia* is called *Cordao de frade* in Brazil, where it is employed in medicating baths as a remedy in rheumatic complaints.

Leonurus.—The species *Cardiaca*, or Motherwort, supposed to be a native of Tartary, has been recommended in nervous complaints, in irritable habits, delirium tremens, in all chronic diseases attended with restlessness, wakefulness, disturbed sleep, spinal irritation, neuralgic pains, and in liver affections. Its generic name is thought to be derived from *λέων*, a lion, and *οὐρὰ*, a tail; from some fancied resemblance thereto.

Leucas.—The species *Martinicensis* is employed in Brazil for medicating baths, as a remedy in rheumatic complaints.

Lycopus.—The species *Europæus*, or Gipsywort, is an indigenous plant, growing in sandy ground, on the banks of streams and ponds; it yields a good black dye, and is said to be employed by the gipsies to assist in staining their faces. It has been used as an astringent and sedative. The species *Virginicus*, or Bugle weed, is a native of North America, growing in shady and wet places, throughout the greater part of those States, where it is much esteemed as a mild narcotic, sedative, sub-astringent, styptic, and a valuable remedy for hæmorrhage from the lungs, incipient phthisis, and pneumonia, and useful in quieting irritation and allaying cough. It appears to act like digitalis, in abating the frequency of the pulse, but is far less active; it allays nervous and internal excitement, and is useful for internal hæmorrhages. It is a slight tonic, and, taken warm, said to be a good diaphoretic. Its generic name is from *λύκος*, a wolf; and *ποῦς*, a foot.

Majorana.—The species *Hortensis* is the Sweet Marjoram, employed for culinary purposes.

Marrubium.—The generic name is said to have been derived from a town in Italy, where it abounds. An article on the species *Vulgare* will be found in our Botanical Calendar for July.*

Marsypianthus.—The species *Hytoides* is employed in Brazil for medicating baths, as a remedy in rheumatic complaints.

Melissa.—An article on the species *Officinalis* will be found in our Botanical Calendar for July.† The species *Calamintha*, Common Calamint, is an indigenous plant, growing on the borders of fields, and on waysides on chalky or gravelly soil. It is sometimes employed in the form of tea, in country places, as a pectoral medicine.

Mentha.—Articles on the species *Piperita*, *Pulegium*, and *Viridis* will be found in our Botanical Calendar for July.‡ The species *Aquatica*, *Arvensis*, and *Rotundifolia* have similar qualities. The species *Citrata* is very fragrant, having much the odour of bergamot. The generic name is derived from Μένθη, the nymph Minthe, who is fabled to have been metamorphosed into this plant by Proserpine.

Meriandra.—The species *Benghalensis* is said to be carminative and antispasmodic.

Micromeria.—The species *Theasinensis* is used in France as a substitute for Chinese tea.

Monarda.—The leaves of the species *Didynama* and *Purpurea* are used in North America as tea, under the name of Oswego tea. The flowers of the species *Didyma* are said to contain the same colouring principles as cochineal, and may be used for the preparation of carmine. The species *Fistulosa*, a fragrant North American herb, is said to be febrifugal. The species *Punctata*, Horsemint, another North American plant, is used medicinally in the States. It resembles the ordinary mints in its properties, but is more stimulating. The root is said to be emmenagogue and antipasmodic.

Nepeta.—The species *Glechoma* (Glechoma hederacea, Linn.), or Ground Ivy, an indigenous perennial, the beautiful blue blossoms of which so richly adorn our hedge-banks, &c., in the early spring, is largely employed by country people as a pectoral medicine. It is used in the form of tea, and is said to prove slightly tonic, expectorant, and aperient. Its generic name is derived from *nepa*, a scorpion; it being reputed efficacious against the bite of that arachnad. It is said to have proved serviceable in hypochondriacal complaints and monomania; and the leaves, which are bitter and aromatic, were employed to impart bitterness to ale before the introduction of hops for that purpose. It is stated that other plants growing near it do not flourish.

---

* Vol. i. p. 244.

† Vol. i. p. 244.

‡ Vol. i. pp. 242 and 245.

Ocymum.—The species *Album* is used in India as tea, and called Toolsie tea. The species *Basilicum* is the Sweet or Larger Basil, a native of India. It is strong scented and emmenagogue, and is said to have imparted the peculiar flavour to the original Fetter-lane sausages. According to Ainslie, it is used in India to assuage the pains of childbirth. The species *Minimum* is the Bush or Least Basil. The species *Febrifugum*, a native of Sierra Leone, is used as a febrifuge. The species *Incanescens* is said to be diaphoretic and diuretic. The roots of the species *Tuberosum*, termed Java potatoes, are said to be esculent. It is a native of the East Indies.

Origanum.—The species *Dictamnus*, or Dittany of Crete, is used as a febrifuge. The species *Vulgaris*, Common or Wild Marjoram, has similar properties to the other Labiates. The dried leaves have been employed as a substitute for Chinese tea. The tops are stated to dye purple. Several species are used by the cook. The infusion has been administered in chronic cough, asthma, and amenorrhœa.

Peltodon.—The species *Radicans* is stated to possess diuretic and diaphoretic properties.

Phlomis.—A species of this genus furnishes one of the substances termed Matico.

Pogostemon.—The species *Patchouli* (Plectranthus graveolens of some, Pogostemon suavis of others) is the Patchouli, or Puchá Pát, an aromatic plant, growing in Penang and the Malayan peninsula. A strongly scented oil is obtained from the dried tops by distillation, which is much employed for the purposes of perfumery, and the herb coarsely powdered is used for making sachets; it is also employed for stuffing mattresses and pillows, and its strong smelling leaves are supposed to keep off contagion. The odour of Chinese or Indian ink has been erroneously stated to be due to Patchouli.

Prunella.—The species *Vulgaris*, or Self Heal, an indigenous perennial, growing in meadows and pastures, has been used as a febrifuge. Its generic name is said to be from the German *die breune*, sore throat; the plant having formerly been esteemed as a vulnerary for the cure of aphthæ and inflammation of the fauces.

Rosmarinus.—An article on the species *Officinalis* will be found in our Botanical Calendar for June.*

Salvia.—This genus derives its name from *salvere*, to preserve; on account of its healing qualities. It is remarkable as possessing only two stamens, in consequence of the abortion of the rest; the outer covering of the seeds too contain beautiful spiral cells, the fibres of which uncoil when moistened, and form an interesting microscopic object. The species *Officinalis*, Common Sage, has been used as a stomachic, in the form of tea. An infusion is also much employed in the States of North America as a gargle, in common sore throat, and when the uvula is relaxed. It is stimulant, carminative, and anti-emetic, and is much employed by the cook as a flavouring agent. The species *Pomifera* produces what are called Sage Apples, which are galls, produced by the puncture of insects.

Sautureja.—The species *Hortensis*, or Summer Savory, is employed for culinary purposes, and is said to dye a yellow colour. The species *Montana* is the Winter Savory, also used by the cook for flavouring.

Stachys.—The species *Betonica* (Betonica officinalis, Linn.), Wood Betony, was formerly much used in medicine, and it is said that Antonius Musa, physician to the Emperor Augustus, introduced it into such general repute in Italy, that "Vende la tonica, et compara la Betonica,"—Sell your coat and buy betony—became a prevalent proverb. The leaves when powdered produce sneezing, but the action is thought to be merely mechanical, and owing to the minute stiff hairs with which they are covered. The root is said to promote vomiting, and to be violently purgative, which assertion Lindley thinks requires confirmation. The plant is sometimes smoked as tobacco, and is said to enter into the composition of Rowley's British herb tobacco and snuff. It is stated to dye wool of a very fine dark yellow colour, and to be heating and strengthening; and when made into a tea with honey, diaphoretic, discussive, and expectorant. When fresh, the plant is stated to possess intoxicating properties. The fleshy underground stems of the species *Palustris*, Marsh Woundwort, are edible; it was formerly held in high repute as a vulnerary, and is the *Panax Coloni* of old writers. The generic name is derived from *στάχυς*, a spike, or ear of corn, the flowers affecting that form.

---

* Vol. i. p. 217.

TEUCRIUM.—The species *Chamædrys*, or Wall Germander, is an indigenous perennial. It is bitter, with a certain degree of aroma, and may be used advantageously in weak and relaxed constitutions. It constituted an ingredient in the celebrated gout powders. The species *Marum*, or Cat Thyme, abounds in volatile oil, and is an aromatic stimulant. Cats are very fond of it. The species *Polium* has been used in diarrhœa, dysentery, and cholera. The species *Scordium*, Water Germander, is an indigenous perennial. The fresh leaves are bitter and somewhat pungent, and when powdered are used to destroy worms. In the form of decoction it is a good fomentation in gangrenous cases. It is said to impart a garlicky flavour to the milk of cows that eat it.

THYMUS.—The species *Citriodorus* is the Lemon Thyme, and the species *Vulgaris*, the Common or Garden Thyme, both of which are employed by the cook for flavouring purposes. According to Mr. Hanbury, the red oil of the shops sold as *Oleum origani*, or Oil of Thyme, is obtained from the latter species by distillation. It is imported from the South of France. The generic name is from *θύω*, to perfume, alluding to its fragrance.

CAULOPHYLLUM THALICTROIDES.

(LEONTICE THALICTROIDES, LINN.)

SYNONYMS.—Blue Cohosh, Pappoose Root, Thalictrum-like Leontice.

This plant appears to have been held in high estimation by the aborigines of America, especially in female complaints; and it is stated, that "a tea of the root is employed by pregnant females, among the Chippeway Indians, on Lake Superior, for some time before confinement, to facilitate parturition." The Empirics, who are said to have derived their knowledge of its properties from the Indians, afterwards used it; and it has been for some years extensively employed in domestic practice, and also by that branch of the profession known as "Eclectics." It is considered by some of the highest authorities to be a most valuable medicine, and entitled to a high rank among indigenous American remedies.

BOTANY.—The root is perennial, and, in the early spring, puts forth a smooth, simple, naked stem, which grows to the height of from one to two and a half feet, and bears a large triternately compound leaf, destitute of a common petiole, and situated a little below the inflorescence. When young, the whole plant is of a purplish colour, and covered with a bluish bloom. The flowers appear during the months of May and June, while the leaf is yet small; are arranged in a racemose or panicled manner, and have a yellowish-green colour. The fruit is dry, sweetish, and insipid, and resembles that of Vaccinium. The seeds ripen towards the latter part of the summer, and, when mature, are about one-third of an inch in diameter, globular, drupe-like, and of a deep blue colour. When roasted, they are said to form a good substitute for coffee. The plant abounds in nearly every part of the States of North America, in low, moist, rich grounds, and hilly woods. It belongs to the natural order *Berberidaceæ*, the Barberry Order.

CHEMISTRY.—The root, which is the officinal part, is sweetish, somewhat pungent, and aromatic, and yields its virtues to water and spirit. A resinoid principle, termed *Caulophyllin*, and an alkaloid, *Caulophylla*, have been obtained from it, both of which possess very active medicinal properties.

MEDICINAL PROPERTIES.

Dr. Lee thus writes of it:* "Our experience satisfies us that it is a very efficient remedy, possessing diaphoretic, diuretic, and anthelmintic properties; that it exerts a special influence over the uterine organs, and controls uterine contraction in a manner similar to ergot. It is also a remedy of known energy in dysmenorrhœa and amenorrhœa, as well as uterine leucorrhœa." "In rheumatism it has been used with much success, especially in combination with small doses of iodide of potassium." "In chorea it produces striking effects, being decidedly antispasmodic and tonic. In small doses, it restores tone to the digestive organs, while it improves and regulates the various secretions. In atomic dyspepsia it may be used with great advantage, though not to the exclusion of other remedies. The Eclectics employ it in amenorrhœa and hysteria; as a parturifacient; in leucorrhœa and gonorrhœa; in rheumatism and dropsy; in whooping cough and asthma; in aphthous sore throat, and as a vermifuge; in passive hæmorrhage, congestive dysmenorrhœa, epilepsy, nervous headache, neuralgia, hypochondriasis, and as a general alterative." Dr. Lee adds: "Of course its use is only empirical in many of these diseases, there being nothing in its physiological action to recommend it as a curative agent in them. I would, however, recommend its trial as an alterative in chronic uterine affections and derangements of the menstrual functions, as well as atony of the uterus, causing tedious parturition. There is great reason to believe that its powers in such cases are underrated. In some cases it may be associated with iron, in others with iodine with advantage; but in all cases its use is to be continued for a considerable time."

---

* Tilden's Journ. Mat. Med. vol. iii. p. 306.

PREPARATIONS AND DOSES.

Messrs. Tilden and Co. give the following in their *Book of Formulæ*:—Fluid extract, gtts. xv. to gtts. xl. Solid extract, gr. j to grs. v. Caulophyllin, gr. ¼ to grs. iv. Tincture, ʒss. to ʒj.

SCIENTIFIC INTELLIGENCE.

Synthesis of Acetylene.—Berthelot's recent researches on acetylene have led to results which nullify the distinction usually made between inorganic and organic chemistry. We are indebted to Dr. Atkinson* for the following notice of these researches, which cannot fail to gratify our scientific readers:—Of all the carburets of hydrogen, acetylene, $C_4 H_2$, is the most stable. It can be formed from olefiant gas or marsh gas by the action of heat, or by that of the induction spark; and it is also formed under the influence of the former agent from benzole and naphthaline, which have usually been regarded as the most stable carburets. Berthelot has succeeded in preparing this gas artificially by the direct union of its elements, hydrogen and carbon. Hydrogen may readily be obtained pure and dry, but this is not the case with carbon, which usually contains a variable proportion of hydrogen. This, Berthelot found, was best removed by the action of chlorine at a high temperature, which has further the advantage of removing sulphur, aluminium, and silicon in the form of volatile chlorides. Purified carbon is not acted upon by hydrogen under the influence of the highest heat alone, even when carried to the point of melting the porcelain tube in which the carbon was placed. Nor were experiments made with the induction spark more successful. But when the electric arc is formed between two charcoal electrodes in an atmosphere of hydrogen, combination takes place as soon as the spark commences to pass. Acetylene is formed, and is the sole product of the reaction, and its production continues as long as the electric arc is maintained; it can be reproduced indefinitely by the same charcoals so long as the transport of matter between the two poles has not entirely disaggregated them.

$$C_4 \text{ (carbon)} + H_2 \text{ (hydrogen)} = C_4 H_2 \text{ (acetylene)}.$$

The acetylene formed around the poles is carried away by the current of hydrogen, and is condensed in an ammoniacal solution of protochloride of copper, producing a red precipitate of cuprous acetylene. It is easy to obtain large quantities of acetylene in this way; under the conditions of the experiment, Berthelot was able to prepare about ten cubic centims. of acetylene in a minute. The compound of acetylene was treated with pure hydrochloric acid, by which acetylene was liberated in a free state; both its analysis and the comparison of its properties identified it. Acetylene is not an isolated substance, but presents a starting point for the formation of other bodies. Berthelot has shown that, by simple addition of hydrogen, it can be changed into olefiant gas; by means of olefiant gas, alcohol can be formed, and thus a commencement made with the chain of compounds which constitute organic chemistry. To all syntheses and progressive formations, that of acetylene furnishes the first step.

---

* *Philosophical Mag.* for July.

Pure Caustic Soda.—Dr. Pauli, of the Union Alkali Works, St. Helens, has published his method of preparing this substance on a large scale.* Three tons of commercial caustic soda containing excess of water, alumina, and all the impurities which commonly occur in this substance, are fused in a cast-iron pot. During the evaporation nearly all the carbonate, and by far the larger quantity of the other salts, separate out on the surface as a scum, and can be easily removed. The liquid mass is then heated to dull redness, and kept at that temperature during the night. In the morning the mass appears perfectly transparent, the sides and bottom of the vessel being coated with cauliflower-shaped masses of crystals consisting of silicate of alumina, with chloride and sulphate of sodium and a little lime. The clear fused liquid is ladled off from these crystals, and when cooled is ready for use.

The soda thus obtained is perfectly free from alumina; a small quantity of the soda was fused in a platinum crucible, and some pure alumina added. This remained undissolved in the fused mass, swimming about like a precipitate in the red-hot liquid. On cooling, water was added to this fused mass, and the alumina was found to dissolve completely. If the commercial soda contains oxide of iron, this also separates out completely during the process of fusion. Lime, on the other hand, is dissolved in large quantities by the caustic soda, but it is completely separated by solution in water. The caustic soda prepared in this way is hard and brittle, and can be easily obtained as a fine powder by attrition in an iron mortar. It contains only a trace of carbonate of sodium. This product, which will doubtless prove a valuable reagent in chemical laboratories, is now prepared on a large scale by Messrs. Evans and McBryde, Union Alkali Works, St. Helens, Lancashire.

New Test for Morphia.—Mr. John Horsley, F.C.S., has noticed that morphia reduces nitrate of silver with great rapidity, and has come to the conclusion that this reaction is a most delicate and unexceptional test for the alkaloid.† If one drop of solution of acetate or sulphate of morphia (one per cent. strength) be mixed with ten or fifteen drops of a solution of nitrate of silver (four grains to the drachm), and agitated for a minute or so, a fine white crystalline precipitate of frosted silver shortly takes place, the liquor acquiring a slight yellow colour, from the reaction of the liberated nitric acid upon the morphia; and on decantation, or filtration, and the addition of strong nitric acid, the usual orange-red colour of morphia is developed. If a white porcelain dish, containing the nitrate of silver solution, be slightly warmed previous to adding the morphia, the reduction is almost instantaneous, and the vessel coated with a film of silver. Gallic and tannic acids need never lead to any confusion with morphia, as their reaction upon silver solutions is very different, an intense muddy-black or brownish-black colour being produced almost immediately, and a flocculent precipitate forms, which is not the case with morphia, to say nothing of the other characteristics by which they are readily distinguished.

THE TRADE IN LIQUORICE.‡

By P. L. Simmonds, F.S.S.

The increasing importance of the trade and manufacture of Liquorice induces me to pen a few remarks on this article of commerce. The consumption in England has hitherto been about 1,200 to 1,500 tons a year, but in North America the consumption had reached 4,000 to 5,000 tons per annum previous to the war. The reason why so much more was consumed in the States than in England was the much lower rate of duty imposed, and its extensive use in manufacturing tobacco—liquorice-juice being found not only an excellent preservative to the leaf, but also beneficial in mitigating the evil effects arising from the extensive practice of chewing and smoking carried on there.

---

* *Chemical News.*

† *Chemical News.*

‡ Extracted from the *Grocer.*

The chief obstacles to extended consumption in England have hitherto been the high price, the high rates of duty, and the great impurity and adulteration of both foreign and home-made sticks and piping. Henceforward the consumption is likely to increase enormously in the United Kingdom, liquorice-paste having fallen in price from 90s. to 45s. under the influence of the removal of the duty by Mr. Gladstone, and the cessation of demand in America. Liquorice sticks, the best that can be made from Spanish and Italian root, are now sold at 100s., and a very good pure article at 60s. to 70s. made from Levant roots.

According to the experiments of Overbeck and others, the better sorts of liquorice contain from twenty to forty per cent. of foreign substances, which remain behind as sediment, some of the lower qualities having as much as eighty per cent.; hence it would seem that the manufacturers add some powder to the liquorice in order to keep it dry. Besides the proportion of soluble extract, the colour and taste may also serve as tests for the quality of commercial liquorice. The solution of some inferior qualities is dark, coloured and sooty, and the sediment blackish-brown; whilst that of the better qualities is light brown, and can easily be extracted. The best sorts of liquorice-juice from Calabria are obtained from Martucci, Ferrara, and Cassano, provided with their stamp; these sorts contain 62 to 67 per cent. of soluble extract, and 17 to 26 per cent. of insoluble dry residue.

Two species of *Glycyrrhiza*, or liquorice, have been employed on account of the sweet underground stem, called liquorice-root: these are *G. glabra*, common or smooth liquorice; and *G. echinata*, echinate-podded liquorice. The rhizomes furnish, on decoction, a dark-coloured extractive matter, containing a large proportion of sugar. This is inspissated by boiling to a consistency for rolling into paste, when it is wrapped in bay-leaves, and put into small boxes of a half to one cwt. for confectionery purposes, commonly known as Spanish-juice or Solazzi.

The root of this plant is the useful part, being replete with a sweet, balsamic, pectoral juice, which is either extracted, or the wood sold in substance. It is much used in all compositions for coughs, sore throats, and as a demulcent pectoral; but by far the greatest quantity is used by brewers. The common liquorice is cultivated in most countries in Europe for the sake of its roots, but in Spain and Italy, and particularly in Sicily and Calabria, it makes a considerable article of commerce with this country. In Calabria liquorice is chiefly manufactured and exported from Corigliano, Rossano, Cassano, and Palermo. The Calabria liquorice upon the whole is preferable to that coming from Sicily, and the Italian paste to that coming from Spain. Liquorice also grows in abundance in the Levant. The boiling requires the utmost care and precaution, as the juice takes an unpleasant smell and flavour if burnt in the least degree. This paste is manufactured from the month of November till March, the warm season being very unfavourable for it; so much so, that it is not advisable to ship any in summer, as it easily runs into one mass in the boxes, and then it is only to be sold for damaged liquorice. The round sticks are preferable to the flat ones, and the good quality is to be brittle, bright, without pores, and of a good fragrant smell.

In this country about fifty acres are under culture at Mitcham with the smooth liquorice, and much more at Pontefract. Twenty cwt. of root per acre may be reckoned a fair crop. The expense of taking up the root by the fork costs £10 to £16 per acre.

The same ground will answer for liquorice for many years in succession, but it requires a plentiful supply of manure. No return is obtained until the third, fourth, or fifth year.

(*To be continued.*)

REVIEWS

A Manual of Domestic Economy; with Hints on Domestic Medicine and Surgery. By W. B. Tegetmeier. Sixth Edition, Revised and Enlarged. London: Groombridge and Sons. 1s. 6d.

This admirable little work was prepared at the request of the Committee of the Home and Colonial School Society, and was specially designed to meet the requirements of female students in Training Institutions, and of the elder pupils in female schools. It may, however, be studied with advantage by men and grown-up women, as well as by girls, for it affords a vast amount of useful information upon all subjects which come under the head of Domestic Economy, from the scrubbing of a floor to the management of the sick room. Mr. Tegetmeier is one of our most distinguished naturalists and an excellent chemist, but he is best known to the public as a writer on household science, and a lecturer on the useful arts. To our journal he has been a regular contributor from the first, and his clear and concise descriptions of the novelties introduced to the trade have, we believe, given satisfaction to every subscriber. Though he is connected with us, we may recommend his little book to our readers with an easy conscience; for the fact that it has reached a sixth edition without advertisement or forced sale, proves that our recommendation is not based entirely upon personal friendship. In the section devoted to the subjects strictly belonging to Domestic Economy, there are some excellent observations on the different kinds of food which cannot fail to interest the pharmacist. The section containing the chapters on Domestic Medicine and Surgery will be found particularly useful. The headings of the chapters will give the reader some idea of the comprehensiveness of this section: — "General Management of the Sick Room"—"Fever"—"Eruptive Fevers"—"Contagious Skin Diseases"—"Croup, Cold or Catarrh, Hooping-Cough, Diarrhœa"—"Domestic Surgery" — "Domestic Remedies"—"Internal Remedies"—"Poisons."

Pharmaceutisk Tidende.

Under this title a periodical devoted to Pharmacy was started in Copenhagen last October, and has since been carried on with true Danish spirit. The able editor, Mr. Hoffmeyer, has forwarded to us a complete set of the numbers. He was one of that goodly company of Danes that recently visited our Great Exhibition, and having heard of the Chemist and Druggist during his short stay in England he determined to let us see the organ of the pharmacists of Old Denmark. We shall take care to let our excellent friend Mr. Hoffmeyer see our journal, and we trust that the exchange thus established will eventually benefit the pharmacists of both countries.

NEW BOOKS.

Bernays' Science of Home Life. Fcap. 8vo. 6s.
Jones on Perchloride of Iron in Treatment of Consumption. 3s. 6d.
Observational Astromony. Edited by Slugg. Crown 8vo. 4s.
Popular Science Review. Vol. I. 8vo. 12s. cloth.
Simmonds's Waste Products and Undeveloped Substances. 6s. cloth.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

Pharmaceutical Journal.—Intellectual Observer.—Exchange.—Grocer.—Geologist.—Mechanics' Magazine.—Practical Mechanics' Journal.—Civil Engineer.—Technologist.—Journal of Society of Arts.——Medical Circular.—Pharmaceutisk Tidende—Scientific American.—American Journal of Pharmacy.—American Journal of Science.—American Medical Times.—Hunt's Merchants' Magazine.—American Druggists' Circular.—Boston Med. and Surg. Journal.—Journal of Rational Medicine.—Dental Cosmos.—Chicago Med. Journal.—Chicago Med. Examiner. — American Agriculturist. — Humphrey's Journal, &c. &c.

THE MONTH

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.—Medals, awarded to Exhibitors in the United Kingdom.—We give below the names of the Exhibitors of Chemical and Pharmaceutical Products and Perfumery to whom Medals have been awarded by the International Juries. We have not space in the present number to give the "Honourable Mentions."

Class II.—Section A.—Chemical Products.

460	Albright and Wilson
461	Allhusen, C., and Sons
459	Allen, T.
464	Bailey, T.
465	Bailey, W., and Son
473	Bell, I. L.
474	Berger, S., and Company
478	Blundell, Spence, and Company
482	Bowditch, Rev. W. R.
484	Bramwell, W.
486	Brodie, B. C.
487	Broomhall, T.
488	Bryant and May.
495	Chance Brothers and Company.
499	Colman, J. and J.
500	Condy, H. B.
502	Cox and Gould.
509	Dunell, R. S.
518	Foot, C., and Company
520	Gasskell, Deacon, and Company
525	Hallett, G., and Company
526	Hare, J., and Company
529	Holliday, R.
530	Hopkin and Williams
535	Hurlet and Campsie Alum Company
537	Hutchinson and Earle
539	James, E.
540	Jarrow Chemical Company
541	Johnson and Sons
542	Johnson, W. W. and R., and Sons
545	Jones, O., and Company
548	Kane, W. J.
563	Marshall, Sons, and Company
566	Melincrythan Chemical Company
567	Metropolitan Alum Company.
568	Miller, G., and Company
570	Morson, T (juror)
573	Newman, T.
578	Patent Plumbago Crucible Company
581	Perkin and Son
582	Pincoffs and Company
584	Rea, T.
585	Reckitt, T., and Son
586	Reeves and Son
588	Roberts, Dale, and Company
591	Rowney and Company
592	Rumney, R.
593	Ditto
597	Shand, G.
598	Shanks, T.
600	Simpson, Maule, and Nicholson
601	Smith, B., and Sons
2963	Smith, E.
605	Spence, P.
607	Stanford, E. C. C.
608	Stenhouse, T.
609	Stiff and Fry
612	Tudor, S. and W.
613	Versmann, T.
614	Vincent, C. W.
615	Walker Alkali Company
616	Wallis, G., and T.
619	Ward, J., and Co.
618	Ward, F. O.
620	Whaite, H.
621	White, J., and J.
623	Wilkinson, Heywoods, and Clark
626	Wilson, J., and Sons
627	Winsor and Newton
629	Wood and Bedford
632	Young, James (juror)

Section B.—Medical and Pharmaceutical Products and Processes.

505	Davy, Macmurdo, and Co.
532	Howards and Sons
655	Holland, W.
536	Huskisson and Sons
660	Macfarlan, J. F., and Company
664	Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain
665	Ransom, W.
604	Smith, T. and H.

Class IV.—Section D.—Perfumery.

1163	Atkinson, J. and E.
1164	Bayley and Company
1165	Benbow and Son
1168	Cleaver, F. S.
1172	Ewen, J.
655	Holland, W.
1177	Lewis, J.
1179	Low, R., Son, and Company
1181	Pears, A. and F.
1195	Yardley and Statham

In our next we shall give fuller particulars of the labours and decisions of the Juries.

Trade Bankruptcy.—In the Manchester Bankruptcy Court, on the 10th inst., J. R. Wilkinson, chemist and druggist, of Blackburn, came up for his discharge. Mr.

Gardner, for the official assignee, opposed the application. He said that the bankrupt commenced business in 1858, and carried it on till March last, when he owed £832 3*s.* 1*d.*, towards which not a penny had been paid to the assignee. In March the bankrupt sold his stock in trade and furniture for £92 7*s.* 10*d.*, according to the particulars furnished by the auctioneer, and there was no account before the Court to show what had become of that money. It was alleged that it had all been disposed of to satisfy one or two executions, and for rent, taxes, &c., except £25 which had been paid to the bankrupt's solicitor. There had been no cash-book kept; there was nothing to show the nature of the bankrupt's transactions, and it being the bankrupt's own petition, filed on the 15th of April, he (Mr. Gardner) thought it was not a case for discharge. The bankrupt's solicitor (Mr. Torr) said that there was no case whatever made out against the bankrupt. From a recent decision in the superior courts, it appeared that in no case where there were no assets ought a bankrupt's petition to be dismissed, and it was a moot point whether it could be dismissed at all. There was nothing against the spirit of the present law that a man had no assets. The question was, how had the bankrupt got rid of his money. He had been dealing with a great number of creditors, and his debts consisted of several small balances of account. It was not true that he had himself sold his furniture and stock in trade. His landlord put in a distress for rent for £25 in advance, and after he had satisfied himself, a county court judgment creditor came in and swept away a quantity more of the goods. There was a balance of only some £25 left in the bankrupt's hands, and that was accounted for. His creditors did not oppose, but were anxious for his discharge. Commissioner Jemmett said there was certainly very great difference between himself and the Lords Justices as to how a petition should be treated. "*In re* Drinkwater" Lord Justice Turner had thrown out a hint that he doubted whether, in any case, a bankrupt's petition should be dismissed. The other judge however (added the Commissioner), was of a different opinion. He (the Commissioner) therefore thought he could not do better than exercise his own interpretation of the Act of Parliament in regard to cases of this kind. He had already acted upon the principle that if a party thought proper to sell all his goods and effects from the creditors, and then came into the court for his own benefit, the petition should be at once dismissed. On the other hand, if the petitioner was obliged to come into the court by compulsory process, which forced him to dispose of his property, it was a different question, and the petition ought to be entertained. It struck him, at first, that this case was one of the former description, but it appeared that the bankrupt's property had been disposed of by a process of law, and that the creditors were satisfied with his conduct. He should therefore grant his discharge.

Poisonings.—*By Decoction of Poppy.*—Mr. Humphreys, coroner, held an inquest on Wednesday, June 18th, at the Old Vineyard House, Coppice-row, Clerkenwell, on William Watford, aged one month, the son of an excavator, living at 1, Vineyard-gardens, who died from an overdose of decoction of poppy, made from a poppy-head. The deceased child was taken poorly, and the mother went to buy some poppy flowers, believing they would do him good; but, being unable to get the flowers, she bought him a poppy-head, which she boiled, and gave several spoonfuls of the decoction to the deceased child, who soon afterwards fell asleep. At one o'clock the following day, the mother, finding the child did not awake, called to a woman lodging in the same house. They found him in a lifeless state, put him into a warm bath, and afterwards discovered that death had taken place. A verdict was recorded of accidental poisoning, with a severe censure upon the mother for her careless conduct in the matter.

The Ludgate-street Tragedy.—The trial of Mrs. Vyse for the wilful murder of her children by the poisonous compound known as "Battle's Vermin Powder," took place on Wednesday last at the Central Criminal Court. Having heard the evidence, the jury deliberated for a few minutes, and gave a verdict of "Not guilty" on the ground of insanity. This verdict will give universal satisfaction, for the evidence of insanity in the unhappy woman's family, and of her own previous distractions, with the absence of any motive for the destruction of the children, can only lead to one opinion, which is that Mrs. Vyse committed the terrible act when under the influence of the most dreadful of all mortal visitations.

Dispensing of Poisons.—Mr. W. Fuller, M.R.C.S., in a letter to the editor of the *Lancet*, writes:—"The deaths which have lately occurred through the careless administration of liniments instead of medicine have induced me to bring under the notice of all dispensers, through the medium of your widely-circulating journal, a simple and most inexpensive expedient which may be adopted in almost every case of dispensing a liniment, laudanum, or other liquid poisons, and which would entirely prevent such an accident. The plan is to apply to the mouth of the bottle, before corking, a diaphragm of cork, about one-sixth of an inch in thickness, perforated by a hole one-sixth of an inch in diameter. On corking, this will be pushed well into the neck by the cork. When the cork is removed, the fluid can only be poured out in drops, which may be accelerated by gently shaking the bottle The perforated diaphragms may be obtained of Mr. Thorpe, cork manufacturer, No. 11, Little Cambridge-street, Hackney-road."

The Explosion in Bishopsgate-street.—On the morning of Saturday, the 7th ult., a terrible explosion occurred on the premises of Mr. Boor, wholesale and retail chemist and druggist, 55, Bishopsgate-street Without, which resulted in the deaths of two persons, Ada Minnie Boor, aged sixteen months, and Sarah Ann Bordeaux, aged thirty-five. The premises were totally destroyed. On Tuesday, June 10, an inquiry was held before Mr. Serjeant Payne, the coroner, for the purpose of investigating the cause of the disaster. From the evidence given it appeared that the two porters, after they had taken down the shutters about eight o'clock, went into the cellar, where they perceived a peculiar smell. One of the men tried to light the gas, but could not; he then threw down the match, and shortly afterwards the explosion occurred. A strong smell was experienced, described by some of the witnesses to be that of ether, and by others as that of phosphorus and methylated spirit. It was also stated that on the previous night the gas suddenly went out in the drawing-room and in the shop. Mr. Boor, who was out of town at the time of the accident, stated that he was unable to account for the explosion, but was of opinion that it arose from an escape of gas. Methylated spirits could not have exploded, as they were kept in iron-bound vessels. The powdered phosphorus was perfectly harmless, and might be exposed to the atmosphere for years without danger of igniting: if a light was dropped on it, it would not explode. He had no ether in the cellar, and only a little in the shop, which was kept in a well-stoppered bottle. The porters, who had arrived late that morning, in their hurry to get the shutter-bar placed away, might have knocked the gas-pipe running along the ceiling and broken it, or the accident might have arisen from some defect in the meter, as the gas went out on the previous night. The other description of phosphorus there was no danger to be apprehended from, as it was kept in tin cases sunk in a well of water. When at home he always turned the gas off himself at night. The jury, after consulting for some time, returned a verdict of "Accidental death." Some of the jurors suggested an addition to the verdict, deprecating the keeping of large quantities of combustible materials in crowded streets; but the coroner said that was only an opinion, and did not form a part of the verdict.

United Society of Chemists and Druggists.—On the 23rd ult., a deputation from this Society waited at the Home Office to press upon Government the justice and expediency of exempting Chemists and Druggists from serving upon juries.

Miscellaneous Jottings.—The failure of the opium crop in India has had the effect of considerably increasing the market value of the drug.

In the *Dublin Medical Press* we find the following notice of a case lately tried at Marseilles:—A druggist, Gustave Laurens, had been established for several years at Marseilles, when a cousin, by name Paul Gustave Laurens, set up a rival establishment in an adjoining street, dropping the name Paul, and calling himself Gustave Laurens, like the other, under the plea that this was really his name. The tribunal has insisted that he should make known to the public that he is not the real Simon Pure, and for this purpose even the addition of the dropped Paul is not considered enough. He is commanded within ten days to affix over his shop, to his labels, etc., the word "cousin" in addition to his surname, suppressing the Christian name Gustave, to advertise the decree in four newspapers of the town, and to pay all the expenses of the action.

The cultivation of the cinchona in Java has been entrusted to the superintendence of Dr. D. F. Junghun, and it is the intention of Government to leave it under his care until the experiment is quite successful. The present annual outlay of the establishment amounts to £3,256, and it is anticipated that a most satisfactory return will be made.

On Monday, the 23rd ult., an inquest was held on Mrs. Susan Harrison, whose death was occasioned by chloroform, administered at the Bath United Hospital to facilitate an operation for the removal of a tumour. From a *post mortem* examination it appeared that the deceased suffered from fatty degeneration of the heart.

The voting for the coronership of the Central Division of Middlesex was as follows:—For Dr. Lankester, 1,131; for Mr. Lewis, 1,084; majority for Lankester, 49. Dr. Lankester is now the sixtieth coroner for England.

The Cambridge meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science has been postponed till October.

Mr. Wicke calls the attention of toxicologists to the fact that some filtering papers contain lead. A piece four inches square yielded him a distinct precipitate of sulphide of lead.

Malt, as a medicinal agent, has been used in Germany in bronchitis and dyspeptic affections. It is also used in the form of a powder, taken into the stomach, or added to warm baths.

NOTES OF NOVELTIES

PICKERING'S RAZOR PASTE.

We can strongly recommend the Renovating Razor Paste introduced by Mr. Pickering, of Sheffield, as an excellent compound for sharpening razors, surgical instruments, and penknives. It is sold in collapsible metal tubes, which preserve it for any length of time in a proper condition for use. To apply the paste to a razor strop, you unscrew the cap, squeeze the end of the tube, and rub a little on the dark side. The superiority of an air-tight tube to any kind of box, as a receptacle for the moist paste, will be obvious to all.

NOTES AND QUERIES

Chlorate of Potash Tablets.—The following formula for Mr. Dethan's tablets, recommended for counteracting fœtor of the breath, is given in the *Pharm. Jour.* of the present month:—Take potassæ chloratis, ʒiiss; balsam tolutani, ʒss; alcohol, q. s. in ft. solutio; sacchari pulveris, ʒx; mucilaginis, q. s. Prepare a homogeneous paste, and divide into fifty tablets.

Oxy-calcium Gas? (G. D.)—We have never heard of this remarkable compound. The *oxy-calcium, oxy-hydrogen* or *hydro-oxygen* light, is produced by the gases oxygen and hydrogen, or oxygen and coal gas, with a solid block of lime. The best apparatus to use is fully described in our number for February last, page 47. *Tooth Paste.*—How can we select a single example from the innumerable preparations known under this name without a knowledge of your requirements? They consist for the most part of the ordinary substances used as dentifrices reduced to the state of a very fine powder, and mixed with sufficient honey, sugar, or capillaire to give them the required consistence.

Stamp Duty. (T. M. B.)—The label sent would render the medicine liable to Stamp Duty.

A Caution.—We are requested by an old subscriber to caution the trade against a person who victimises all he finds green enough with an article called "Genuine Golden fluid made from silver for writing on Linen without any preparation."

CORRESPONDENCE

To the Editor of the Chemist and Druggist.

Sir,—That the clause in the Juries Bill to exempt Chemists and Druggists from serving on juries was lost the Chemists and Druggists have only themselves to blame by not coming up and seconding the efforts of the "United Society of Chemists and Druggists," for I entertain but very little doubt that, had the whole weight and influence of the trade been brought to bear upon the point—had petitions, drawing attention to the very great importance of the Chemist and Druggist not being dragged away from his business, (to leave, as is too often the case in the country, the sale of instruments of life and death in the hands of those unfit to be trusted), been prepared and signed by only a moiety of the Chemists and Druggists of England, I feel convinced we should have had but little difficulty in enlisting the majority of the members of the legislature on our side.

"As union is strength," let me, therefore, urgently appeal to my brethren to unanimously come in and join the ranks of the United Society, (now already twelve hundred strong) whose object is to protect our trade interests, and I am quite convinced that in time we shall be able to secure that amount of legislation which is for our interest.

I am, Sir,
A Member from the first.

TRADE REPORT.

There has been only a limited business transacted in chemicals during the past month, and prices in most instances have again been in favour of the buyers. Rather more has been done in Tartaric Acid during the last week, at the reduced rates of 1*s.* 7¾*d.* to 1*s.* 8*d.* for English, and some small lots Foreign have brought 1*s.* 7½*d.* Prussiate of Potass remains dull, at 1*s.* 0½*d.* Bichromate is lower, sales lately made at 7¾*d.* to 8*d.* Iodine remains dull, and the price of seconds is now nominal, 5½*d.* to 5¾*d.* Citric Acid is dull, and 1*s.* 8*d.* is now with difficulty obtained. More doing in Oxalic Acid, at 8¾*d.* to 9*d.*, which are rather easier prices. Sulphate of Copper is quiet, at 32*s.* to 33s. Small sales have been made in Cream of Tartar, at £6 7*s.* 6*d.* Flour of Brimstone is firmer, sales made at 10*s.* 6*d.* to 14*s.*; rough is now £7 for the best seconds. Sal Ammonia is steady, at 38*s.* for first, and 36*s.* for seconds. Bleaching Powder is steady, at 9*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* Soda Crystals steady, at £4 10*s.* ex ship; and Ash, 2⅛*d.* per degree. Saltpetre is lower, owing to good arrivals, and refined is now 44*s.* to 45*s.* cash f.o.b., according to make. Turpentine has considerably advanced; the last sales were made at 115*s.* for American, and 110*s.* for French. Common Rosin has also risen to 21*s.* 6*d.* to 22*s.* Crude Petroleum has been largely purchased, at 12*s.* to 13*s.* per cwt.; and refined is now 1*s.* 9*d.* to 2*s.* per gallon. Linseed Oil has advanced to 41*s.* Rape Oil is also dearer. Canada Pot and Pearl Ashes are firm, at 36*s.* to 36*s.* 6*d.*, and 37*s.* to 37*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. In other goods no change.

In the Drug market there has been rather more buying, and prices have been pretty well supported. Castor Oil has brought ¼*d.* per lb. advance, and a smaller quantity is on offer. Turkey Opium is dearer, sales of fine made at 18*s.* to 19*s.*; and Egyptian, 11*s.* to 12*s.* Bark is steady; yellow quill has sold at 3*s.* 10*d.* to 4*s.*; and flat, 4*s.* 3*d.* to 4*s.* 5*d.*; crown and grey, 8*d.* to 1*s.* 6*d.*, with a few lots at 2*s.* 1*d.* Cod-liver Oil is rather easier, sales made at 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 7*d.* per gallon. Ipecacuanha is easier, 7*s.* 3*d.* to 7*s.* 6*d.* Some good parcels of Jalap have realized 4*s.* 6*d.* to 4*s.* 7*d.* Candamoms are much lower, owing to large shipments from the East Indies. In Gums a fair business has been done in Arabic and Olibanum; the better kinds of the latter are 2*s.* to 3*s.* dearer, and some fine picked Turkey has realised rather more money. Barbadoes Aloes went off irregularly. Some good Cape brought 41*s.* to 42*s.* Cummin Seeds are rather cheaper. Oil Aniseed is steady, at 5*s.* 8*d.*; and Cassia at 9*s.* Gambier is dearer, sales made at 18*s.* 6*d.* Shellac is easier, owing to large parcels brought forward. No change in Sarsaparilla. Camphor has advanced to £15 10*s.*; refined is rather dearer. Gamboge has brought higher prices. Rhubarb is more in demand, and the good qualities being scarce, higher rates have been paid. A few lots Tinnivelly and Bombay Senna brought previous terms. Saffron is easier, good sold at 42*s.* to 44*s.* Bees' Wax is rather lower. Logwood is dearer, sales of Jamaica made £5 per ton. In other goods no material change to notice.

PRICE CURRENT.

☞ *These quotations are the latest for* ACTUAL SALES *in Mincing Lane. It will be necessary for our retail subscribers to bear in mind that they cannot, as a rule, purchase at the prices quoted, inasmuch as these are the* CASH PRICES IN BULK. *They will, however, be able to form a tolerably correct idea of what they ought to pay.*

	1862.				1861.			
	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
ARGOL, Cape, pr ct.	87	6	100	0	95	0	..98	0
French	30	0	..60	0	60	0	..85	0
Oporto, red	45	0	..48	0	45	0	.. 0	0
Sicily............	65	0	..80	0	85	0	..90	0
Naples, white.....	65	0	..80	0	85	0	..90	0
Florence, white...	90	0	100	0	95	0	105	0
red....	85	0	..87	6	95	0	..97	6
Bologna, white....	115	0	120	0	125	0	.. 0	0
ARROWROOT,								
duty 4½ per cwt.								
Bermuda ...per lb.	1	0	.. 1	4	0	11	.. 1	7
St. Vincent........	0	3	.. 0	6	0	2¾	0	6
Jamaica.	0	2½	.. 0	3¼	0	2½	0	4
Other West India.	0	2	.. 0	3	0	2	.. 0	3¼
Brazil............	0	1½	.. 0	2	0	1½	0	2
East India........	0	1½	.. 0	2½	0	1½	0	2½
Natal............	0	2¾	.. 0	7½	0	2½	0	6¼
Sierra Leone......	0	2½	.. 0	3	0	2½	0	3
ASHES.....per cwt.								
Pot, Canada, 1st sort	36	0	..36	6	35	6	.. 0	0
Pearl, do. 1st sort.	37	0	..37	6	36	0	.. 0	0

	1862.				1861.			
BRIMSTONE,	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
rough......per ton	140	0	145	0	160	0	.. 0	0
roll..............	260	0	0	0	270	0	280	0
flour.............	280	0	300	0	290	0	310	0
CHEMICALS,								
Acid—Acetic, pr lb	0	4	.. 0	4½	0	4	.. 0	4½
Citric	1	8	.. 1	8½	1	9	.. 1	9½
Nitric	0	4	.. 0	5	0	4½	0	4¾
Oxalic	0	8¾	.. 0	9	0	8¼	0	9
Sulphuric	0	0¾	.. 0	0	0	0¼	0	1
Tartaric crystl	1	7½	.. 1	8	1	9½	1	10
powdered.	1	8¼	.. 0	0	1	10	.. 0	0
Alum .....per ton.	125	0	130	0	120	0	130	0
powder	145	0	0	0	150	0	.. 0	0
Ammonia. Crb. lb.	0	5½	.. 0	6	0	5½	0	6
Sulphate per ton	270	0	290	0	270	0	280	0
Antimony, ore....	260	0	280	0	320	0	340	0
crude, per cwt	24	0	..28	0	30	0	..32	0
regulus	44	0	..46	0	50	0	.. 0	0
French star...	45	0	.. 0	0	51	0	.. 0	0
Arsenic, lump....	17	6	..18	6	17	0	..18	6

PRICE CURRENT—*continued*.

	1862.				1861.			
CHEMICALS.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Arsenic powder ..	7	6	..10	0	9	0	..10	6
Bleaching Powder.	9	0	.. 9	6	9	6	..10	0
Borax, E. I. refind	52	6	.. 0	0	0	0	.. 0	0
British........	62	6	..65	0	63	6	..65	0
Calomel....per lb.	2	10	.. 0	0	2	10	.. 0	0
Camphor, refined.	3	0	.. 3	6	2	8	.. 3	2
Copras. grn. pr. tn.	65	0	..65	0	65	0	.. 0	0
Crrsiv. Sublmte. lb	1	11	.. 2	0	1	11	.. 2	0
Green Emrld. pr. lb	0	9	.. 0	11	0	9	.. 0	11
Brunswk. cwt.	14	0	..42	0	14	0	..42	0
Iodine, dry, pr. oz.	0	5½	.. 0	6	0	4¾	0	5
Magnesia Crbn. ct.	42	6	..45	0	42	6	..45	0
Calcined, lb...	1	6	.. 0	0	1	6	.. 0	0
Minium red, pr. ct.	21	6	..23	0	22	6	..23	0
orange........	33	0	..35	0	35	0	.. 0	0
Ptsh. Bichrom. lb.	0	8¼	.. 0	0	0	9¼	0	10
Chlorate	0	0	.. 0	11½	0	10¼	0	10½
Hydriodate oz.	0	5½	.. 0	6	0	5¼	0	0
Prussiate .. lb.	1	0½	.. 0	0	1	1½	1	2½
red..	2	1	.. 2	2	2	2	.. 0	0
Precipit. red pr. lb	2	9	.. 2	10	2	9	.. 2	10
white...	2	9	.. 2	10	2	10	.. 0	0
Prussian Blue.....	1	6	.. 1	10	1	6	.. 1	10
Rose Pink....pr ct.	29	0	..30	0	29	0	..30	0
Sal-Acetos...pr lb.	0	10½	.. 0	11	0	11	0	11¾
Ammoniac, ct.								
British...	36	0	..38	0	32	6	..33	0
Epsom........	8	0	.. 8	6	8	3	.. 8	6
Glauber	5	0	.. 5	6	5	0	.. 5	6
Soda, Ash, pr deg..	0	2	.. 0	2⅛	0	2⅛	0	0
Bicarbonate..ct.	12	0	.. 0	0	13	0	..13	6
Crystals per ton.	87	6	..92	6	85	0	.. 0	0
Sgr. Lead, whte, ct.	37	0	..40	0	37	0	..38	0
brown........	27	0	..28	0	28	0	.. 0	0
Slphte. Quinine oz								
Britsh in bttl.	7	6	.. 8	0	7	2	.. 7	6
Foreign	7	4	.. 7	6	6	9	.. 7	0
Sulpht. Zinc..cwt.	14	6	..15	0	14	6	..15	0
Verdigris........lb.	1	3	.. 1	5	1	3	.. 1	5
Vermillon, English	3	0	.. 3	4	3	0	.. 3	4
China ..	2	6	.. 2	8	2	3	.. 2	8
Vtrl. blue or Romn.								
per cwt.	33	6	..35	0	31	6	.. 0	0
COCHINEAL, pr. lb.								
Honduras, black..	2	8	.. 4	2	3	0	.. 4	8
silver...	1	5	.. 3	1	2	1	.. 3	1
Mexican, black....	2	7	.. 2	9	2	5	.. 3	2
silver ..	2	5	.. 2	7	2	4	.. 2	5
Lima	2	7	.. 3	1	2	7	.. 3	4
Teneriffe, black ..	2	7	.. 2	10	2	7	.. 3	2
silver ..	2	6	.. 2	8	2	5	.. 2	7
DRUGS,								
Aloes, Hepatic, ct.	130	0	200	0	70	0	190	0
Socotrine	160	0	480	0	110	0	480	0
Cape, good....	40	0	..43	0	40	0	..42	0
inferior.	20	0	..36	0	30	0	..37	0
Barbadoes....	60	0	420	0	40	0	460	0
Ambergris, gray.								
per oz..	44	0	..52	0	34	0	..42	0
Angelica Root, ct..	20	0	..35	0	28	0	..40	0
Aniseed, China str.	70	0	..78	0	68	0	..78	0
German, &c.	26	0	..40	0	26	0	..40	0
Balsam Canada, lb	1	3	.. 1	4	1	3	.. 0	0
Capivi......	1	7	.. 1	8	1	9	.. 1	10
Peru........	4	6	.. 4	8	4	5	.. 4	9
Tolu	4	0	. 4	3	3	6	.. 3	9
Bark Cascarilla ct.	25	0	..40	0	24	0	..49	0
Peru crown & grey								
per lb..........	1	2	.. 2	6	1	6	.. 2	6
Calisaya. flat...	3	10	.. 4	5	3	10	.. 4	0
quill....	3	9	.. 4	0	3	4	.. 3	6
Carthagena....	1	2	.. 2	6	0	10	.. 2	0
Pitayo........	1	10	.. 2	9	1	6	.. 2	3
Red	2	6	.. 6	0	2	0	.. 6	0
Bay Berries, pr ct..	22	0	..40	0	22	0	..40	0
Bucca Leaves, lb.	0	3	.. 1	3	0	4	.. 1	3
Camomile Flowers	20	0	..60	0	30	0	..60	0
Camphor, China..	310	0	.. 0	0	230	0	240	0
Canella Alba......	19	0	..40	0	22	0	.42	0
Cantharides, pr lb.	2	10	.. 3	1	2	4	.. 2	5
Cardamoms. Mlbar.								
good...........	9	6	..10	0	4	6	.. 4	8
DRUGS.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Cardamoms, inferior	0	0	.. 0	0	4	4	.. 4	6
Madras..	6	0	.. 8	6	3	0	.. 4	4
Ceylon..	4	4	.. 4	8	3	6	.. 4	0
Cassia Fistula pr ct.	20	0	..32	0	22	0	..30	0
Castor Oil, 1st pale, lb	0	7	.. 0	7½	0	6	0	6¾
second......	0	6	.. 0	6¼	0	5½	0	6
infr. & dark	0	5½	.. 0	5¾	0	5¼	0	5½
Bombay. in csks.	0	5	.. 0	5½	0	4¾	0	5
Castorum	1	0	..26	0	1	0	..28	0
China Root, pr ct.	9	0	..10	0	9	0	..10	0
Coculus Indicus ..	14	0	.. 0	0	12	0	..13	0
Cod-liver Oil, gal...	4	3	.. 5	6	4	9	. 5	0
Clcynth. apple, lb..	0	7	.. 1	0	0	8	.. 1	3
Colombo Rt. pr ct..	15	0	..52	6	15	0	..47	6
Cream Tartar, pr ct.								
French	126	0	127	6	125	0	.. 0	0
Venetian	127	6	130	0	130	0	.. 0	0
grey	112	6	120	0	122	6	125	0
brown........	105	0	110	0	115	0	117	6
Croton Seed	50	0	..70	0	90	0	105	0
Cubebs	130	0	135	0	150	0	155	0
Cummin Seed	48	0	..55	0	36	0	..40	0
Dragon's bld. recd.	160	0	240	0	140	0	280	0
lump...	70	0	200	0	100	0	260	0
Galangal Root....	16	0	..40	0	16	0	..20	0
Gentian Root	17	0	..19	0	14	0	..17	0
Guinea Grains, ...								
per cwt.	48	0	..50	0	46	0	..48	0
Honey, Narbonne.	60	0	..84	0	60	0	..85	0
Cuba	24	0	..36	0	25	0	..40	0
Jamaica	26	0	..65	0	26	0	..45	0
Ipecacuanha, pr. lb.	7	4	. 7	6	4	0	.. 4	3
Isinglass, Brazil...	0	10	.. 3	10	1	6	.. 4	0
East India......	0	9	.. 3	0	1	0	.. 3	6
West India	3	0	.. 3	0	3	3	.. 3	9
Russian........	9	6	..13	0	9	6	..13	0
Jalap	3	0	.. 4	7	3	10	.. 4	7
Jniper Berries cwt.								
German & Frnch	9	0	..11	0	10	0	..10	6
Italian	10	0	..12	0	9	6	..12	0
Lmon Juice, pr deg.	0	0½	.. 0	1	0	1	.. 0	1⅛
Liquorice, per cwt.								
Spanish........	83	0	..90	0	83	0	..90	0
Italian	85	0	..95	0	85	0	..95	0
Manna, flaky	2	0	.. 2	6	3	3	.. 3	9
small	1	6	.. 1	9	1	6	.. 2	0
Musk......per oz.	20	0	. 30	0	26	0	..34	6
Nux Vomica......	8	0	.. 9	0	8	0	.. 9	0
Opium, Turkey ..	12	0	..19	0	16	0	..18	6
Egyptian..	6	0	..12	6	6	0	..13	0
Orris Root, pr cwt.	27	0	..29	0	27	0	..29	6
Pink Root, per lb...	1	10	.. 2	2	1	2	.. 1	4
Quassia (bit. wd) ton	70	0	..80	0	70	0	..80	0
Rhatania Root, lb.	0	4½	.. 1	0	0	8	.. 0	9
Rhbrb. China, rnd.	0	9	.. 2	10	1	4	.. 2	7
flat	1	2	.. 3	0	1	2	.. 2	9
Dutch, trmd.	3	6	.. 4	0	3	3	.. 3	6
Russian	11	6	.. 0	0	11	6	.. 0	0
Saffron, Spanish ..	40	0	..44	0	44	0	..50	0
Salep ....per cwt.	130	0	170	0	250	0	280	0
Sarsaparilla, Lima	0	9	.. 1	3	0	10	.. 1	2
Para	0	10	.. 1	2	0	10	.. 1	2
Honduras.	0	10	.. 1	4	0	11	.. 1	6
Jamaica..	1	5	.. 2	3	1	3	.. 2	5
Sassafras..per cwt.	11	0	..12	0	10	0	..12	0
Scammony. per lb.								
virgin	28	0	..36	0	28	0	..34	0
second ..	14	0	..24	0	14	0	..24	0
Seneka Root......	3	9	.. 4	0	2	2	.. 0	0
Senna, Calcutta ..	0	1½	.. 0	2½	0	1½	0	2½
Bombay....	0	2½	.. 6	3¾	0	2½	0	2½
Tinnevelly..	0	3	.. 1	6½	0	2½	0	11
Alexandria	0	3	.. 0	6	0	4	.. 0	7½
Snake Root	2	0	.. 2	3	1	2	.. 1	3½
Spermaceti, refined	1	0	.. 1	2	1	1	.. 1	2½
Squills	0	1	.. 0	0	0	1	.. 0	2
Tamarinds, E. Ind.	10	0	..12	0	9	0	..12	0
W.I. per cwt.	15	0	..32	0	16	0	..32	0
Valerian Root, Eng	20	0	..40	0	20	0	..40	0
Terra Japonica—								
Gambier, cwt ..	17	0	..18	6	15	3	..16	0
Cutch, cwt	22	0	..25	0	20	6	..22	0

PRICE CURRENT—*continued.*

	1862.				1861.			
DRUGS.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Vanilla, Mexican lb	25	0	..55	0	30	0	..70	0
Wormseed, pr cwt.	2	0	.. 0	0	5	0	.. 0	0
GUM. .... per cwt.								
Ammoniac, drop..	90	0	120	0	60	0	100	0
lump ..	15	0	..55	0	15	0	..35	0
Animi, fine pale ..	300	0	320	0	290	0	310	0
bold amber.	200	0	280	0	260	0	270	0
medium....	170	0	200	0	170	0	230	0
small & dark	100	0	125	0	100	0	160	0
ordinry dark	40	0	..80	0	50	0	100	0
Arab.E.I.f.palepkd	50	0	..58	0	48	0	..52	0
unsortd, good to f	32	0	..45	0	36	0	..44	0
red and mixed	20	0	..30	0	28	0	..34	0
siftings	0	0	.. 0	0	18	0	..23	0
Turkey, pkd. gd to f.	105	0	160	0	110	0	150	0
second & infr.	40	0	100	0	42	0	105	0
in sorts	30	0	..40	0	30	0	..43	0
Gedda............	26	0	..28	0	26	0	..27	0
Barbary, white ..	32	0	..40	0	30	0	..33	0
brown ..	28	0	..30	0	26	0	..27	0
Australian...... .	23	0	..25	0	16	0	..18	0
Assafœt. fr. to gd.	30	0	110	0	20	0	..95	0
Benjamin, 1st. qual.	400	0	600	0	360	0	630	0
2nd qual	280	0	410	0	160	0	330	0
3rd ,,	50	0	190	0	60	0	150	0
Copal, Angola red.	105	0	120	0	100	0	125	0
pale.	97	6	105	0	85	0	105	0
Benguela....	110	0	125	0	85	0	110	0
Sierra Lne lb	0	10	...1	10	0	7	.. 1	6
Manilla pr ct	20	0	..43	0	15	0	..43	0
Dammar ple. pr ct	42	0	..50	0	44	0	..49	0
Galbanum........	100	0	120	0	120	0	160	0
Gmbge. pkd. pipe	140	0	180	0	120	0	150	0
in sorts.....	80	0	120	0	80	0	110	0
Guaiacum ..pr. lb.	0	7	.. 1	6	0	7	.. 1	6
Kino ....per cwt.	200	0	220	0	160	0	200	0
Kowrie..........	24	0	..27	6	16	0	..18	0
Mstic. pkd. pr lb..	5	0	.. 5	6	7	6	.. 8	6
Myrrh gd & fi pr ct	200	0	245	0	140	0	180	0
sorts........	70	0	150	0	80	0	130	0
Olibanum, pl. drop	60	0	..70	0	56	0	..64	0
ambr & yel.	45	0	..58	0	40	0	..50	0
mixd. & dk.	10	0	..30	0	12	0	..23	0
Senegal..........	38	0	..40	0	36	0	..45	0
Sandrac..........	75	0	115	0	90	0	105	0
Tragacanth, leaf..	180	0	340	0	190	0	340	0
in sorts.	100	0	130	0	100	0	130	0
OILS.......per tun.	£	*s.*	£	*s.*	£	*s.*	£	*s.*
Seal, ...	34	0	..45	0	32	0	..36	0
Sperm, body......	87	0	.. 0	0	94	0	.. 0	0
Cod..............	42	0	..43	0	36	10	.. 0	0
Whale, Greenland.	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0	.. 0	0
Sth Sea pale	36	0	..38	0	36	0	.. 0	0
E. I. Fish...	32	10	..33	0	29	10	..30	0
Olive, Galipoli, ton.	56	0	..0	0	58	0	.. 0	0
Florence, ½-chst.	1	0	.. 1	2	0	19	..0	20
Cocoant. Cochn. tn	54	6	..55	0	0	0	..44	10
Ceylon	52	6	..53	0	43	0	.. 0	0
Sydney	46	0	..52	0	41	0	..42	0
Ground Nut & Gin.								
Bombay........	44	10	..45	0	39	0	.. 0	0
Madras	45	10	..46	0	40	0	..42	0
Palm, fine........	42	0	..42	10	44	0	.. 0	0
Linseed..........	40	6	..41	0	29	9	.. 0	0
Rapesd. Engl. pale	51	0	.. 0	0	40	0	.. 0	0
brown.......	48	0	.. 0	0	38	6	.. 0	0
Foreign do ..	52	0	.. 0	0	41	6	.. 0	0
brown......	48	0	.. 0	0	38	10	..39	0
Lard	50	0	.. 0	0	59	0	.. 0	0
Tallow	40	0	.. 0	0	35	0	.. 0	0
Rock Crude	12	0	..13	0	0	0	.. 0	0
OILS, Essential—	*s.*	*d*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*	*s.*	*d.*
Almond essen. lb.	19	0	.. 0	0	30	0	..31	0
expressed..	0	0	.. 0	0	1	0	.. 0	0
Aniseed..........	5	8	.. 5	9	6	9	.. 0	0
Bay ....pr cwt.	130	0	140	0	122	6	.. 0	0
Bergamott. pr lb.	6	6	.14	0	6	6	..14	0
Cajeputa, bond, oz.	0	2½	.. 0	3	0	1½	0	1¾
Caraway .....pr lb.	4	3	.. 6	0	4	3	.. 6	0
Cassia...........	8	9	.. 9	0	8	6	.. 0	0
Cinamon (in b), oz.	1	0	.. 3	6	1	6	.. 3	10
Cinnamon Leaf...	0	2	.. 0	4	0	1	.. 0	2½
OILS.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.	s.	d.
Citronel..........	0	5½	.. 0	6	0	4	0	4½
Clove	0	4	.. 0	0	0	4	0	0
Croton	0	3	.. 0	4	0	3	0	4
Juniper ....per lb.	1	10	.. 4	0	1	10	.. 4	0
Lavender	2	6	.. 5	0	2	6	.. 5	0
Lemon	5	0	..10	6	5	0	..10	6
Lemongrass, pr oz	0	5	.. 0	6	0	6	.. 0	7¼
Mace, ex	0	1½	.. 0	2	0	2	.. 0	2¼
Neroli............	6	0	.. 9	0	6	0	.. 9	0
Nutmeg..........	0	1¼	.. 0	2½	0	1¾	0	2¼
Orange ....per lb.	6	6	.. 7	0	7	0	.. 8	0
Otto Roses, per oz.	14	0	..24	0	16	0	..25	0
Peppermint, pr lb.								
American	7	6	..13	0	7	6	..13	6
English	33	0	..34	0	33	0	..38	0
Rhodium ..per oz.	3	9	.. 6	0	3	9	.. 6	0
Rosemary..per lb.	1	10	.. 3	0	1	10	.. 3	0
Sassafras	3	6	.. 4	0	3	0	.. 3	6
Spearmint........	5	0	..12	6	5	0	..12	6
Spike	1	3	.. 1	6	1	3	.. 1	6
Thyme	1	9	.. 2	6	1	9	.. 2	9
PITCH, Brtsh, pr cwt.	8	0	.. 0	0	6	0	.. 6	3
Swedish....	10	6	..11	0	10	3	.. 0	0
SALTPETRE, pr cwt.								
Bngl, 6 p.c. or under	41	0	..43	0	36	0	..37	6
over 6 per cent.	38	6	..40	6	32	6	..36	0
Madras	37	0	..40	0	31	0	..35	0
Bombay..........	35	6	..37	0	30	0	..33	0
British-refined....	44	0	..45	0	37	0	..38	0
Nitrate of Soda ..	14	0	..14	6	12	6	..13	6
SEED, Canary, pr qr.	34	0	..50	0	30	0	..46	0
Caraway, Eng, p. c.	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0	.. 0	
German, &c	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0	.. 0	0
Coriander	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0	.. 0	0
East India......	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0	.. 0	0
Hemp............	46	0	..50	0	48	0	..52	0
Linseed, Black Sea	60	0	..61	0	52	0	..56	0
Calcutta........	59	0	..64	0	51	0	..52	0
Bombay........	67	0	..68	0	53	6	..54	6
Egyptian	58	0	.. 0	0	50	0	.51	0
Mustard, brn, p. bhl	0	0	.. 0	0	5	0	..12	0
white..	0	0	.. 0	0	5	0	..10	0
Poppy, E.I. per qr.	59	0	.. 0	0	57	0	..58	0
Rape, English	0	0	.. 0	0	0	0	.. 0	0
Danube	0	0	..70	0	60	0	.. 0	0
Calcutta, fine ..	67	0	.. 0	0	54	0	..55	0
Bombay........	69	0	..74	0	60	0	..64	0
Teel, Sesme or Gngy	66	0	..72	0	62	0	..66	0
Cotton.... per ton	160	0	165	0	150	0	155	0
Gnd. Nut Krnels, tn	354	0	364	0	320	0	330	0
SOAP, Lnd. yel. pr ct.	21	0	..36	0	21	0	..38	0
mottled	34	0	..36	0	34	0	..38	0
curd........	50	0	.. 0	0	52	0	.. 0	0
Castile	38	0	..40	0	37	0	..40	0
Marseilles	40	0	..41	0	40	0	..41	4
SOY, China, per gal.	2	6	.. 2	8	2	4	.. 2	5
Japan	0	8	.. 0	10	0	8	.. 0	10
SPONGE, Turk. f. pkd	20	0	..24	0	20	0	..26	0
fair to good	8	0	..18	0	9	0	..18	0
ordinary..	3	0	.. 6	0	3	0	.. 8	0
Bahama ..	0	4	.. 1	3	0	3	.. 1	0
TURPENTINE,								
Rough..per cwt.	0	0	.. 0	0	16	0	.. 0	0
Spirits, English ..	104	0	.. 0	0	49	0	.. 0	0
American, in csks	115	0	.. 0	0	50	0	.. 0	0
WAX, Bees, English	172	0	175	0	165	0	170	0
German..........	170	0	180	0	160	0	165	0
American	160	0	170	0	180	0	200	0
white fine	0	0	.. 0	0	200	0	215	0
Jamaica..........	170	0	180	0	180	0	190	0
Gambia	160	0	170	0	180	0	.. 0	0
Mogadore	120	0	160	0	125	0	150	0
East India........	140	0	170	0	150	0	170	0
ditto. bleached..	160	0	195	0	170	0	220	0
vegetable, Japan..	56	0	..78	0	55	0	..65	0
WOOD, DYE, per ton,								
Fustic, Cuba	145	0	150	0	175	0	180	0
Jamaica..........	100	0	..0	0	110	0	115	0
Savanilla	100	0	..0	0	100	0	105	0
Zante	0	0	..0	0	140	0	170	0
Logwood, Cmpchy	190	0	200	0	130	0	135	0
Honduras	145	0	150	0	110	0	115	0
St. Domingo. ..	110	0	..0	0	105	0	110	0
Jamaica........	97	6	100	0	95	0	100	0

PATENTS

THE abridged Specifications of Patents given below are prepared specially for this Journal by Mr. R. Brooman, from official copies supplied by the Government, and are therefore the property of the Proprietor of this Journal. Other papers are requested not to reproduce them without acknowledgment :—

2540. C. N. KERNOT and M. D. RUCKER. *Improvements in the method of obtaining ammoniacal salts and other valuable products from liquors or substances containing ammonia, and for utilizing the residuum.* Dated Oct. 11, 1861.

The patentee claims the precipitation of ammonia, and obtaining its salts and other valuable products from solutions or substances containing ammonia, by sulphate of zinc or other sulphates, and by solutions prepared from bones and other phosphites of lime, coprolites, apatite, phosphorite, or other mineral phosphates, with hydrochloric, sulphuric, or other acids, as described. *Patent completed.*

2607. J. WEBSTER. *Improvements in manufacturing oxygen, and obtaining certain other products.* Dated Oct. 19, 1861.

This invention consists of a mode of treating a mixture of nitrate of soda, or other nitrate, with an oxide of iron or burnt oxide of zinc, for the purpose of obtaining oxygen gas, nitrogenous compounds, and the base of the salt employed. For this purpose the patentee submits the mixture to distillation in a retort. He condenses the nitrogenous compounds contained in the gaseous products of the distillation in water, or in any other convenient manner, and thus separates those compounds from the residue of the gaseous products consisting chiefly of oxygen gas, which he collects in a proper receiver. The residuum in the retort at the end of the process contains the base of the salt employed, which, if it be an alkali or alkaline earth, will be in a caustic state. *Patent completed.*

2683. M. A. F. MENNONS. *Improved apparatus for ascertaining the presence and degree or cessation of vitality in the human body and in animals of the higher class, applicable to the semeioses of health, disease, and death.* (A communication.) Dated Oct. 26, 1861.

This invention consists in a novel combination of acoustic instruments, by the aid of which the variable degrees of animal vitality in health or disease may be translated into signs of known value, and by which the transition from life to death may be verified with absolute certainty. *Patent completed.*

2695. E. M'CLINTOCK. *Improvements in the manufacture of soda and sulphuric acids.* Dated Oct. 28, 1861.

This invention consists partly in the substitution of copper, or any one of its compounds, reducible by coal for carbonate of lime as used in the ordinary soda manufacture; and further, in the reconversion of the original sulphuret of copper, obtained as before stated, into oxide of copper, or metallic copper, as the case may be; at the same time saving the sulphur for the manufacture of sulphuric acid, or sulphate of soda. *Patent abandoned.*

2976. J. H. JOHNSON. *An apparatus for supporting the womb in cases of prolapsus uteri.* (A communication.) Dated Nov. 26, 1861.

This apparatus, which may be made of hardened india-rubber, consists of a ring, which is connected by swivel joints to two link pieces, situate diametrically opposite the sides of the ring, the opposite ends of the link pieces being respectively jointed to the outer ends of two expanding wings. These wings are jointed or hinged together in the centre of the apparatus, similar joints or hinges being formed across the ring for enabling the apparatus to be closed or contracted when being inserted into the vagina, and expanded or opened out when properly adjusted in its place. *Patent completed.*

3012. R. C. PERRY. *An improved infant's feeding bottle.* Dated Nov. 29, 1861.

This consists in the application to ordinary feeding bottles of a novel form of valve. The valve is made of caoutchouc, or other elastic material, and is in the form of a short tube, one end of it being attached to the cock or stopper of the feeding bottle, the other end projecting a short distance into the bottle, and terminating in an orifice of about the same size as the outer diameter of the suction tube which passes through it; a perforation in the cock or stopper admits air to the interior of the valve, where the pressure caused by the withdrawal of the liquid contents of the bottle expands the opening at the extremity of the valve, and admits air to the interior of the bottle; but in the case of the bottle being reversed or overturned, the contents will not pass out. *Patent completed.*

3076 B. W. GERLAND. *Improvements in the manufacture of sulphate of copper and other salts of the same metal.* Dated Dec. 7, 1861.

The patentee claims, 1, the manufacture of sulphate and other salts of copper from that description of ore known as malachite or other carbonate of copper, and also of oxide of copper for precipitating iron and other metals from cupreous solutions. *Patent completed.*

MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES AND PHARMACEUTICAL PRODUCTS SHOWN IN THE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

We commence in the present number the publication of a series of complete lists of the various collections of medicinal substances and pharmaceutical products sent from foreign countries and British colonies to the International Exhibition. We believe such a collected list is calculated to be eminently useful to the careful inquirer, and may probably lead to further investigation into the therapeutic properties of these substances. In most cases we have had to compile these lists, and the further information has only been obtained after careful personal inquiry and close examination. In some instances we have not, however, been afforded opportunities of examining the products, nor could we obtain specimens for identification or comparison. The details given, however, will be found interesting, both to those who have opportunities to visit the Exhibition and examine the articles for themselves, and those who are debarred from this advantage, but may yet be able to ascertain further particulars respecting the plants referred to.

The lists given comprise, for the most part, the native name, the scientific name, where identified, the popular uses or local reputation, and in some cases the price.

List of Medicinal Substances from the Vegetable Kingdom obtained from the Kandy Bazaar for the Great International Exhibition of 1862, *by* William Henry Wright, *of Peradinia, Kandy, Ceylon.*

1 Kattukarosena; roots of Helleborus niger. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used in syphilitic complaints; administered internally.

2 Kallooduru; seeds of Nigella sativa. Price ½d. per ounce. Used in indigestion.

3 Watchanawe; roots of Aconitum ferox. Price 2d. per ounce. Poison; an ingredient in cholera.

4 Sududuru; seeds of Carum carui. Price ¾d. per ounce. Used in fevers and indigestion.

5 Sududuru; seeds of Fœniculum vulgare. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used in fevers and indigestion.

6 Perunkayau; Gum resin from Ferula assafœtida. Price ½d. per ounce. Antispasmodic; used in diseases with a predominance of vayu (wind).

7 Mahaduru; fruits of Anethum graveolens. Price 1d. per ounce. Used in fevers after delivery.

8 Kottamally; fruits of Coriandrum sativum. Price ¼d. per ounce. Used in fevers.

9 Karkatekeseringy; galls from Terminalia Chebula. Price 1½d. per ounce. Expectorant; used in diseases of children.

10 Arelu; fruits of Terminalia Chebula. Price ¼d. per ounce. A mild purgative.

11 Bullu; fruits of Terminalia belerica. Price ¼d. per ounce. Astringent; used in bowel complaints.

12 Wangapul; flowers of Carenga arborea. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used in fever and indigestion.

13 Walmologu; fruits of Myrtus pimenta. Price 3d. per ounce. Used in gonorrhœa and piles.

14 Patcharesey; fruits of Lepidium sativum. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used to check diarrhœa.

15 Madumuruku; fruits of Helicteres isora. Price 1d. per ounce. Used in rheumatism.

16 Bellymul; roots of Paritium tiliaceum. Price ½d. per ounce. Used in fevers, diarrhœa, and during pregnancy.

17 Nelly; fruit and seeds of Phyllanthus emblica. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used in fevers, with a predominance of bile.

18 Uluarise; seeds of Celastrus paniculata. Price 1d. per ounce. Used in cough, inducing expectoration.

19 Patpadegan; whole plants of Mollugo cerviana. Price 1d. per ounce. Used in fevers.

20 Nereuchy; whole plants of Tribulus terrestris. Price 1d. per ounce. Used in gonorrhœa.

21 Assamodegan ; seeds of Pimpinella anisum. Price ½d. per ounce. Used in indigestion, and diarrhœa therefrom.

22 Welmer ; roots of Glycyrrhiza glabra. Price 1d. per ounce. Used in inducing expectoration.

23 Rathekery ; stem of Pterocarpus santalinus. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used in skin diseases.

24 Ulnwa ; seeds of Phaseolus lobatus. Price ¾d. per ounce. Used in cough, inducing expectoration.

25 Mylamel ; flowers of Piliostigma racemosum. Price 3d. per ounce. Astringent ; used in bowel complaints.

26 Sollamaky ; leaves of Cassia angustifolia. Price 1½d. per ounce. Purgative ; used in windy complaints.

27 Gugool ; Amyris agallocha, gum resin. Price 3d. per ounce. Used as a fumigation in complaints with a predominance of vayu.

28 Galnaru ; from trunk of Mangifera indica. Price 3d. per ounce. Used in purpureal mania.

29 Senkottan ; fruits of Semecarpus Anacardium. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used in inflammation of the chest in children.

30 Masac ; galls from Quercus sp. Price 1½d. per ounce. Astringent in bowel complaints.

31 Tippely ; fruit of Chavica Roxburghii. Price 2¼d. per ounce. Used in coughs.

32 Tippely nuil ; roots of Chavica Roxburghii. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used in coughs with a predominance of vayu.

33 Gajetippely ; fruits of Chavica siriboa. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used in pains in pregnant females.

34 Suduliandum ; stem of Santalum album. Price 3d. per ounce. Used in fevers with a predominance of bile.

35 Agil ; stem of Aquillaria agallocha. Price 3d. per ounce. A fumigation in disease after delivery.

36 Sarenappor ; fruits of Cinnamomum howreerii. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used in pains in pregnant females.

37 Walangasal ; fruits of Myrsine sp. Price 2¼d. per ounce. Used in piles.

38 Sawel ; stem of Rubia cordifolia. Price 1½d. per ounce. Febrifuge.

39 Sannyuayen ; seeds of Vernonia anthelmintica. Price 1½d. per ounce. Febrifuge.

40 Akkerapatta ; roots of Anacylus pyrethrum. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used in cough as an expectorant.

41 Kriemesestro ; seeds of Artemesia santonica. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used in worms in children.

42 Serytekku ; roots of Premna herbacea. Price ⅓d. per ounce. Used in fevers in children.

43 Amukera ; roots of Withania somnifera. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used in enlarged tonsils, applied to it.

44 Weltilbotu ; roots of Solanum trilobatum. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used in fevers of infants.

45 Katuwelbatu ; whole plant of Solanum xanthocarpum. Price ¾d. per ounce. Used in fevers.

46 Binkoliombe ; stem and leaves of Munronia pumiba. Price ¾d. per ounce. Used in fevers.

47 Qugeny ; fruits of Strychnos potatorum. Price 2d. per ounce. Used in inflammation of chest in children.

48 Kaylinda ; seeds of Holarrhena mitis. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used in diarrhœa and dysentery.

49 Devadara ; stem of Pinus devadara. Price ½d. per ounce. Used in rheumatism.

50 Kottan ; stem of Auclandia Costus. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used in fevers.

51 Quguru : roots of Zingiber officinalis. Price ¼d. per ounce. Used in fevers ; stimulant.

52 Ingurupeal ; roots of Kœmpferia galanga. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used in marasmus of children.

53 Tithe-aratha ; roots of Alpinia galanga. Price 1d. per ounce. Used in rheumatism.

54 Kunkinnappoo ; dried stigmas of Crocus orientalis. Price 1s. per ounce. Used in thirst.

55 Titteabui; evaporated juice of Aloe vulgaris. Price ¾d. per ounce. Purgative.

56 Alabeth; roots of Smilax China. Price 1d. per ounce. Used in venereal complaints.

57 Athendean; roots of Cryptocoryne sp. Price 1d. per ounce. Used in purging of children.

58 Gattemanse; roots of Pistia Stratiotes. Price ½d. an ounce. Used in epilepsy.

59 Lavendara; roots of Andropogon nardus. Price ½d. an ounce. Used in fevers.

List of Animal and Mineral Substances used medicinally, obtained from the Kandy Bazaar, for the Great International Exhibition of 1862, *by* William Henry Wright, *of Peradinia, Kandy, Ceylon.*

1 Gorochena; Bezoar; Concretion in the gall bladder of the Bos Taurus. Price 6d. per ounce. Used in eye diseases.

2 Lakeda; Black cochineal from the coccus cacti. Price 3d. per ounce. Used as a fumigation in infantile diseases.

3 Kawal; the operculum of a Volute shell. Price 3d. per ounce. Used in urinary complaints.

4 Mudupenna; pieces of coral (Corallina). Price 2d. per ounce. Used in headaches, &c.

5 Kapuru; Camphor from the Camphora officinarum. Price 2d. per ounce. Used in eye diseases and in toothache.

6 Suwanguru; Red Chalk; ferri sesquioxydum hydratum. Price ¾d. per ounce. Used in diseases characterized with a predominance of vayu (wind).

7 Redethuthan; Plumbi oxydum semivitreum. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used for ulcers.

8 Palmanekan; Cupri sulphas, bluestone. Price 1d. per ounce. Used for ulcers.

9 Scidelingen; Hydrargyri bisulpherutum. Price 1d. per ounce. Used in small doses in fevers.

10 Angenam Kettani; Antimonii sesquisulphuretum. Price 3d. per ounce. Used as a fumigation in fevers.

11 Hereal; Arsenici sulphuretum (orpiment). Price 2¼d. per ounce. Used in small doses in fevers, with chest or head implicated in disease; also fumigation, and in some forms of skin disease.

12 Gerandy pasanam; Arsenici sulphuretum (orpiment variety). Price 3d. per ounce.

13 Suwendespasanam; Arsenici sulphuretum (realgar). Price 3d. per ounce.

14 Manoozeela; Arsenici sulphuretum (realgar, variety). Price 3d. per ounce.

15 Sudupasanam; Acidum arseniosum. Price 1½d. per ounce.

(12 to 15 same uses as No. 11.)

16 Seenakkaran; Aluminæ et potassæ sulphas (alum). Price 1½d. per ounce. Used as a wash in eye diseases; in fevers, and in diarrhœa.

17 Suwendelum; Sodæ carbonas venale. Price 1½d. per ounce. Employed with other ingredients as a purgative.

18 Pushara; Sodæ biboras. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used in ulcers, sore throats, &c.

19 Rock salt, (sodii chloridum) fused with Emblic myrobalans. Price ¾d. per ounce. Used in colic, tympanitis, &c.

20 Sahiorde lunu; Rock salt, sal fossilis (sodii chloridum). Price ½d. per ounce. Used in cough, inducing expectoration of phlegm.

21 Lewa lunu; Sodii chloridum impurum (common salt from sea water). Price 1d. per ounce. Used in marasmus of children.

22 Wedy lunu; Potassæ nitras, nitre. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used as a diuretic.

23 Yawekera lunu; Potassæ carbonas impurum. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used as a gargle in sore throat.

24 Nil gendegan; Sulphur virginalis. Price 1½d. per ounce. Used as a fumigation in fevers, snake bites, &c.

25 Bindummela; Petroleum. Price 1d. per ounce. Used as an astringent in diarrhœa.

26 Nawa serena; Ammoniæ hydrochloras (sal ammoniae). Price 1d. per ounce. Used as a wash in ulcers.

List of Medicinal Plants collected for the Great International Exhibition of 1862, *by* William Henry Wright, *of Peredenia, Kandy, Ceylon.*

1 Nara vaal; Naravelia zeylanica. For deranged vayu (wind or air). Employed as an embrocation in rheumatism.

2 Anoda; Anona reticulata. Root tonic and stimulant. Bruised leaves externally liquefacient to boils and tumours.

3 Heenpethy; Goniothalamus garnori. Root tonic and stimulant. Bruised leaves externally liquefacient to boils and tumours.

4 Kekela; Cyathocaly zeylanicus. Tonic and astringent.

5 Radeleya; Artabotrys odoratissimus; stimulant; bruised leaves applied to wounds and contusions, and an ingredient in several oils for indolent ulcers.

6 Sadicca; Myristica moschata. Cardiac stimulant, largely used in various diseases.

7 Malaboda; Myristica laurifolia. The seeds yield a butter; the bruised leaves used as a styptic in wounds.

8 Rugkaha; Myristica Horsfieldii. Tonic and febrifuge.

9 Wenny wel; Coscinium fenestratum. Excellent stomachic; a popular remedy largely used in fevers.

10 Rasekinda; Tinospora cordifolia. A very valuable febrifuge, tonic, and diuretic; largely used in fevers and rheumatism.

11 Tittewel; Anamirta Cocculus. A most valuable tonic, largely used in fevers. It is the Colombo root of commerce.

12 Etta thitha; Cocculus macrocarpus. Tonic and stimulant. Bruised leaves used externally as liquefacient to boils and tumours.

13 Deya mitha; Cissampelos pareira. Tonic, febrifuge, and diuretic; used in fevers and dysentery.

14 Kesse pissan; Cyclea Burmanni. Very bitter; used in fevers, dysentery, and piles.

15 Nelun; Nelumbium speciosum. Forms an ingredient in oils, and is used in fevers, dysentery, and largely in parturition.

16 Aba; Sinapis glauca. Condiment. An emetic.

17 Awesada wala; Gynandropsis pentaphylla. Black aromatic seeds, used in decoction, as a stimulant drink in low fevers and some forms of convulsions.

18 Wal wala; Polanisia viscosa. The bruised plant, like sinapisms, for counter irritation and blistering.

19 Lunu Warana; Cratæva Roxburghii. The bruised plant, like sinapisms, for counter irritation and blistering.

20 Capparis moonii. The bruised plant, like sinapisms, for counter irritation and blistering.

21 Ratakaha; Bixa orellana. Aromatic; the "arnatto" plant, a colouring ingredient.

22 Flacourtia sepiaria. Emetic; used in diseases with a predominance of phlegm.

23 Ugurassa; Flacourtia sapida. Astringent tonic; used in fevers and dysentery.

24 Makul; Hydnocarpus inebrians. Poisonous fruit, inducing intoxication; yields an oil largely used in cutaneous affections.

25 Ganmurunga; Hyperanthera Moringa. Useful in swellings and pains of the urethra. External irritant.

26 Yontumba; Turnera ulmifolia.

27 Polygala arvensis. Tonic and expectorant.

28 Binmel; Polygala Javena. Tonic and expectorant.

29 Serewede babela; Molluga pentaphylla. Roots are used, and cures vomiting.

30 Patpadagan; Mollugo cerviana. The whole plant used in fevers.

31 Polycarpæa corymbosa. Used in cuts and wounds.

32 Eppela; Urena lobata. Cures diarrhœa in calves; leaves used.

33 Naperitha; Hibiscus forcatus. Cures snake bites; leaves used.

34 Belley; Paritium tiliaceum. Used in fever and dysentery; leaves, roots, flowers, and fruits used.

35 Kapukinissa; Abelmoschus angulosus. Cure for the bite of the snake called "pollonga" (venomous), leaves and bark.

36 Sooreyagaya; Thespesia populnea. Used in swelling and sores externally; leaves used as decoction.

37 Booanoda; Abutilon indicum. Leaves used externally in boils.

38 Maha babilla; Sida rhombifolia. For fever and bilious complaints; the whole plant used.

39 Wal babilla; Sida humilis. Cooling, and used in fevers.

40 Kotikan babilla; Sida retusa. Decoction extensively used for women in pregnancy and complaining of bad stomachs.

41 Gossypium sp.

42 Pulun; Eriodendron orientale. Decoction extensively used for cattle diseases.

43 Kaleya; Grewia orientalis. Leaves and bark used for cattle suffering from murrain, particularly where throat is affected.

44 Vow Kaleya; Grewia columnaris. Given to calves suffering from worms; leaves used.

45 Verelu; Elæocarpus serratis. Bark and leaves; cure in cattle for diarrhœa.

46 Horagaha; Dipterocarpus zeylanicus. Boils in cattle; the wood used.

47 Hal; Vateria Indica. Resin and leaves used in curing diarrhœa.

48 Neyadessa; Eurya Japonica.

49 Yakinaran; Atalantia Ceylonica. Leaves used in fevers.

50 Gaspamburu; Atalantia missionis. Rheumatic diseases; leaves, shoots used as a fomentation.

51 Eddepana; Clausena Willdenowii. Used for indigestion and windy complaints.

52 Watakarapincha; Murraya Kienigii. Flowers used for curing boils.

53 Ganda pana; Micromelan pubescens. Leaves used as a decoction and fomentation in windy complaints.

54 Welangerea; Paramigaya menophylla. Roots and fruits used for man and cattle in diseases of the throat.

55 Dewel; Feronia elephantum. Astringent used in bowel complaints.

56 Heen naran; Citrus aurantium. The juice of leaves used in colds.

57 Embul dodan; Citrus aurantium. Used in coughs, against phlegm.

58 Siddaran; Citrus medica. In juice, used for complaints in the tongue.

59 Dhey; Citrus medica. Bark used as a bitter medicine for indigestion. Juice of fruit cooling.

60 Nas naran; Citrus aurantium. Cures vomiting caused by cold.

61 Goreka; Garcinia cambogia. Used in local pains and swellings, cuts, and wounds.

62 Gokatu; Hanthochynus ovalifolius. Gum; a strong purgative used in dropsy.

63 Domba; Calophyllum inophyllum. Oil used extensively for cattle in hoof diseases.

64 Nagaha; Messua ferrea. An astringent oil; used for cattle.

65 Batakerilla; Sethia Indica. Valuable worm medicine; leaves used.

66 Wal penela; Cardiospermum helicacaba. Used in dropsy.

67 Kobbah; Schmidelia cobbe. Leaves used as a poultice in dislocations.

68 Kaha penela; Sapindus laurifolia. Juice of fruit applied in or to the nose in cases of lockjaw.

69 Embul ken; Schleichera trijuga. Used against bile; bruised leaves applied as a cooling remedy to the head in insanity and other diseases of the brain.

70 Pahaleya; Filicium decipiens. Poultice applied to boils; leaves used.

71 Werella; Doronœa Burmanniana. Poultice made of the leaves and bark applied to dislocations in cattle.

72 Binkohomba; Munronia pumila. An excellent fever medicine.

73 Heegul; Nephelium eximium. Leaves and bark used for boils.

74 Sunumedella; Melia composita. Used for boils.

75 Kohomba; Azadirachta Indica. Used in fever and convulsive diseases.

76 Albambeya; Mallea bolhii. Used for the bite of the snake called caravella.

77 Heeressa; Cissus edulis. Used externally for earache and piles.

78 Horalabu; Cissus glauca. Curing the galled haunch of draught cattle.

79 Wel gurula; Cissus trilcbata. Used for children suffering from marasmus and worms.

80 Mudderappalam; Vitus vinifera. The root and stem burnt make an excellent tooth-powder.

81 Burulla; Seed Staphylea. Used in cattle murrain.

82 Ambala; Oxalis corniculata. Used for the cure of boils.
83 Gasnidi kumba; Biophytum sensitivum. The leaves bruised used for whitlow.
84 Ellakudula; Impatiens flaccida. The bruised leaves used in buboes.
85 Lunuankenda; Xanthoxylon triphyllum. The leaves and bark used in snake bites.
86 Kudumeris; Toddalia acculeata. Used in low nervous fevers.
87 Ankenda; Cyminomia pedunculata. Used as a purgative for calves.
88 Lunumedella; Brucea Sumatrana. Bark bruised, and applied for bruises.
89 Samadera; Samadera Indica. The juice used for eye diseases.
90 Masan; Zizyphus jujuba. The juice used for eye diseases, and redness and swelling in the eye.
91 Ettembe; Mangifera Indica. The juice of the bark used in cholera cases, mixed with margosa oil.
92 Wetabrick; Odina wodier. The gum used in boils, as a substitute for bazilcum.
93 Badulla; Semecarpus oblongifolia. The seeds used in piles.
94 Ambiango; Evia amara. The gum and bark used for various sores, particularly for those in the foot of the native.
95 Malakekuna; Canarium zeylanica. The gum is used in fumigation to drive away snakes and insects.
96 Nilandanahirye; Crotalaria ferruginea. Leaves used for bowel complaints.
97 Yakanassa; Crotalaria verrucosa. Leaves and roots used for fits.
98 Screweycea; Indigofera galegoides. Leaves used for sores in cattle.
99 Katumurunga; Agati grandiflora. Used to improve the blood.
100 Ampilla; Tephrosia tinctoria. The leaves and roots used in bellyache.
101 Ganpilla; Tephrosia purpurea. Roots used in cases of bellyache after childbirth.
102 Sudulokupilla; Tephrosia candida. Roots used in cases of bellyache after childbirth.
103 Etudupeyely; Desmodium polycarpon. An astringent in diarrhœa.
104 Maswenna; Desmodium heterophyllum. Cures cuts and wounds.
105 Udupeyely; Desmodium triflorium. Used in diarrhœa as an astringent.
106 Gas Conica; Psendarthria viscida. Used for cuts and wounds.
107 Aswenna; Abyssicarpus vaginalis. Used in fevers.
108 Katarodu; Clitorea ternatea. Used as a purgative.
109 Wedaruman; Mucuna nivea. Used for boils.
110 Medaerabadu; Erythrina Indica. Used to remove swellings.
111 Yakerabadu; Erythrina ovalifolia. Used for gripes.
112 Booman; Phaseolus radiatus. An infusion of the fruits given in cases of gripes.
113 Collu; Dolichos uniflorus. Decoction used in cholera.
114 Olinda; Abrus precatorius. Used in phlegm and bile.
115 Gammalu; Pterocarpus marsupium. Used in piles.
116 Magulkarenda; Pongamia glabra. The seed used for wounds used externally.
117 Nadon; Dalbergia mooniana. Used for convulsions.
118 Welkumburu; Guilandina bonduc. Used for gripes.
119 Patangy; Cæsalpina sappan. The roots are used for gouty complaints.
120 Wahnleteya; Cæsalpina sepiaria. Used in cattle diseases.
121 Gaskalawatu; Mesoneuron cuneaphyllum. Used for diseases in the hoofs of cattle.
122 Ehela; Cassia fistula. Used as a purgative.
123 Katuru tora; Cassia occidentalis. Used for snake bites.
124 Ranawerra; Cassia auriculata. Used as tea to correct bad blood.
125 Vaha gas; Cassia florida. Used for diseases in cattle; external applications to boils.
126 Ettora; Cassia alata. Seeds ground and used as ointment for itch.
127 Kahababela; Bauhinia tomentosa. Used for bilious complaints.
128 Mayela; Piliostigma racemosum. An astringent used in cholera cases.
129 Pettan; Phanera purpurea. Used for boils.
130 Madateya; Entada scandens. Used for boils in the head.
131 Segambela; Adenanthera pavonina. Cooling, antibilious, and laxative.

132 Seyambela; Tamarindicus Indicus. Cooling, antibilious, and laxative.
133 Eyahinguru; Acacia pennata. Used for headaches.
134 Godahinguru; Acacia concinna. Used for phlegm.
135 Magulmara; Albizzia stipulata. Used for fevers.
136 Bullu; Terminalia belerica. Used in fevers by way of decoction to subdue the disordered humours.
137 Aulu; Terminalia Chebula. Used as purgatives in piles.
138 Hanpalada; Terminalia parviflora. Used for bruises.
139 Kubuk; Terminalia pastaptera. Astringent bark is used to prepare a sort of lime by burning it; used by natives in chewing betel.
140 Heen Bowetea; Osbechia virgata. Astringent.
141 Bowetea; Melastoma malabathricum. Astringent.
142 Karabo; Caryophyllum aromaticum. Used in decoctions; stimulant and aromatic; indigestion, &c.
143 Walmolagu; Eugenia pimenta. Extensively used in venereal diseases.
144 Madang; Syrygium jambolanum. Used for bruises.
145 Dan; Syrygium polyanthum. Used for bruises.
146 Dan; Syrygium caryophylleanum. Used in bowel complaints; in ulcers externally.
147 Delun; Punica granatum. In dysentery the bark is used; cooling and astringent.
148 Medella; Barringtonia racemosa. Used for bruises.
149 Malitha; Grislea tomentosa. Used for cooling the head.
150 Walkansa; Jussieua villosa. Used for worms, and checking vomiting.
151 Heen, Gonkekery; Zehneria Hookeriana. Used for phlegm.
152 Talabereya; Zehneria umbellata. Used for ear diseases.
153 Wal puhul; Mukia scabrella. Used for convulsions and fever.
154 Titha Wetakolu; Luffa amara. Used for snake bites.
155 Kahawaka; Coccinea Indica. Used for cattle diseases.
156 Dummella; Gymnopetalum Wightii. Used extensively in fever.
157 Gonkekery; Cucumis pubescens. Used for phlegm.
158 Alupuhul; Cucurbita pepo. Used in dysentery and fever.
159 Deyalabu; Lagenaria vulgaris. Cooling.
160 Wal rasekinda; Zanonia Indica. Used in fever, rheumatism, and indigestion.
161 Ratambala; Begonia Malabarica. Used to purify the blood in eruptions.
162 Welnawahandi; Rhipsalis cassytha. Strong purgative and emetic.
163 Heen gotukola; Hydrocotyle Asiatica. Used in dysentery and bowel complaints.
164 Lohugotukola; Hydrocotyle Javenica. Used to check purging.
165 Assamodegan; Pimpinella anisum. An excellent astringent and check for gout, dysentery, fever, indigestion, &c.
166 Mahaduru; Anethum graveolens. Used in indigestion and flatulence; stimulant and carminative.
167 Satacuppa; Fœniculum vulgare. Aromatic and carminative; indigestion and flatulence.
168 Pelela; Loranthus Nielgherrensis. Used for gripes.
169 Keppety pelela; Loranthus tomentosus. Used for checking dysentery.
170 Mussenda; Mussoenda frondosa. Used for swellings.
171 Datketeya; Ophiorhiza Mungos. Used for toothache.
172 Gattchola; Hedyotis auricularia. Applied externally in ulcers.
173 Ulwenna; Hedyotis nitida. Applied externally in ulcers.
174 Cowdy; Hedyotis Burmaniana. Used in colic.
175 Ahugahu; Morinda bracteata. Used in sores.
176 Wahagas; Mephitidia strigosa. Used in eruptions.
177 Wettahirra; Ixora acuminata. Used to purify the blood.
178 Ratmal; Ixora coccinea. Used to purify the blood in eruptions in children.
179 Gerehettar; Discospermum Dalzelli. Used for sores in the sole of the foot.
180 Tarana; Stylocoryne Webera. Aromatic and carminative.
181 Kukuruman; Gardenia dumetorum. Used for phlegm; an emetic.

182 Lakada tarana; Gardenia latifolia. Used to fumigate infants in fever cases.
183 Kukukuruman; Gardenia sp. An emetic for phlegm.
184 Welpupula; Vernonia zeylanica. Used for gripes in children.
185 Sanneyan; Vernonia anthelmintica. Used for fevers and convulsions.
186 Monarakudimbeya; Vernonia cinerea. Cooling in diseases of the head.
187 Ethedeya; Elephantopus scaber. An astringent.
188 Iyapana; Eupatorium triplinerve. An astringent.
189 Mudumahana; Sphœranthus hirtus. Used for swellings and fevers.
190 Ella akmella; Dichrocephala latifolia. Used for gum-boils.
191 Ranmanissa; Vicoa Indica. Used for convulsions.
192 Keekerindeya; Edipta erecta. Used for cooling the head.
193 Maha leteya; Blainvillea latifolia. Used for cuts and wounds.
194 Maha acmella; Spilanthes acmella. Used for toothaches.
195 Maha sudana; Gnaphalium oblongum. Used for diseases of the eye.
196 Kudu sudana; Gnaphalium brevifolium. Used for diseases of the eye and head.
197 Rampupula; Senacio Wightianus. Used for worms in children.
198 Alabeth; Youngia lyrata. Used for buboes.
199 Sureyakanty; Helianthus annuus. Used for convulsions.
200 Daspeteya; Tagates erecta. Used for boils.
201 Rasna; Lobelia trigona. Used to prevent bleeding; an application of which prevents bleeding.
202 Lobelia excelsa.
203 Baludan; Ardisia elliptica. Used to cure sores.
204 Moonamal; Mimusops elongi. Used to cure toothaches.
205 Telmee; Bassia longifolia. Used for flatulence.
206 Thimbery; Diospyros embryopteris. An astringent.
207 Bomboo; Symplocos spicata. Used for bruises.
208 Boragas; Ligustrum robustum. An astringent.
209 Maha Ehatu; Jasminum angustifolium. An astringent, and a remedy against dropsy.
210 Saman pitcha; Jasminum grandiflorum. Used for bile and sore mouth.
211 Geta pitcha; Jasminum Sambac. Used for sore mouth.
212 Seyphala; Nyctanthes arbortristis. Used for convulsions and flatulence.
213 Caramba; Carissa diffusa. Used for convulsions and fumigations in fever cases.
214 Ophioxylon densiflorum. Used for bruises.
215 Goda Thadura; Cerbera odollam. The root used in fever and snake bites.
216 Divihaduru; Tabernæ montana dichotoma. Species of strychnine.
217 Wattoo sudda; Tabernæ montana coronaria. Applied externally in boils.
218 Evareya; Phimieria acuminata. The milk used for boils.
219 Ruk Attena; Abstonia scholaris. Poisonous; used for snake bites and boils.
220 Mnakerewel; Cleghornia acuminata. Flatulence and convulsions.
221 Kerewel; Ichnocarpus frutescens. Used for itch.
222 Erymus; Hemidesmus Indicus. Used to purify the blood in rheumatism and venereal disorder.
223 Wallrukit henas; Crytolepis Buchanani. Used for snake bites.
224 Panoowel; Secamone emetica. Used for indigestion.
225 Moodu Warra; Calotropis gigantea. Used for flatulence.
226 Poturva; Asclepias Curassavica. Used to purify blood.
227 Kuringan; Tylophora fascularis. Used for fever in children.
228 Heen Kerywalla; Tylophora asthmatica. Used for fever in children.
229 Walljonika; Hoya ovalifolia. Used for bruises.
230 Etanguna; Cosmostigma racemosum. Used as a fomentation for rheumatism.
231 Morawessa; Marsdenia tenacissima. Used for convulsions.
232 Gaskaduru; Strychnos cinnamomifolia. Used in diseases of cattle; poison.
233 Mahakeretea; Gartnera Kœnigii. Used in healing fractures.
234 Ettamburu; Fagrœa zeylanica. Used for boils on the sole of the foot.
235 Bindera; Exacum macranthum. Used for boils on the sole of the foot.

236 Hola; Simnanthemum Indicum. An astringent.
237 Kerypalla; Stereospermum chelonoides. An astringent in bowel complaints.
238 Thotela; Calosanthes Indica. Used in fevers and in inflammations with a predominance of vayu (wind).
239 Palol; Spatodea stipularis. Used in diseases of childbirth and in dropsy.
240 Tel tala; Sesamum Indicum. Cooling and nourishing.
241 Wal tala; Sesamum luteum. In boils of children applied externally to produce absorption.
242 Kerebadu; Batatas paniculata. Used in gonorrhœa and purulent discharge from the urinary passage.
243 Alango; Colocyction speciosum. Used in boils to assist formation of matter.
244 Bintamburu; Ipomœa rugosa. Used in boils to assist formation of matter.
245 Trestewalu; Ipomœa turpethum. Used as a purgative in fevers and dropsies; substitute for jalap.
245A, Appahumedu; Ipomœa tridentata. Used in hemiplegia.
246 Bintamburu; Ipomœa rugosa. Used as a purgative in fevers and dropsies; substitute for jalap.
247 Vahatella; Ipomœa obscura. Used in fulness of the chest.
248 Medahangu; Pharbitis nil. Used in inflammation of the chest; acting as an expectorant and purge.
249 Walbatella; Shutercia bicolor. Used in tumours, applied externally and to produce absorption.
250 Wisnukrante; Evolvolus absinoides. Used in fevers.
251 Lolu; Cordia myxa. Used in diarrhœa; acting as an astringent.
252 Tambala; Ehretra binifolia. Used in diarrhœa; acting as an astringent.
253 Elabatu; Solanum xanthocarpum. A dry poultice in fractures to induce union.
254 Amukera; Withania somnifera. Used in sore throats.
255 Attena; Datura fastuosa. Poisonous in cholera; a substitute for belladonna.
256 Lunuvilla; Herpestes monnieria. Laxative, cooling.
257 Deyebereleya; Artanema sesamoides. Used in retention of urine.
258 Dutusatutu; Centhranthera Brunoniana. Used in sore eyes; applied to it.
259 Masbedda; Thunbergia fragans. Used in wounds as a styptic.
260 Nil katu ikery; Hygrophila spinosa. Used in swellings.
261 Mahanie; Ruellia prostrata. Used in diseases of children for checking diarrhœa.
262 Kaha kano ikery; Barleria prionitis. For swellings.
263 Samadana; Belpharis Boerhaaviofolia. Used as a dry poultice in fractures.
264 Adhàtoda; Justicia adhatoda. Used in diseases arising from phlegm.
265 Serrayuaya; Justicia betonica. Used in tumours; in cattle applied externally to produce absorption.
266 Wata hura; Justicia gendarussa. Used in diseases arising from vayu.
267 Sulinie; Rostellularia Royeniana. Used in wounds as a styptic.
268 Purnkwel; Asystasia nemorum. Used in boils; applied to them to bring out the core.
269 Walltalla; Ocymum gratissimum. Used in boils; applied externally to produce absorption.
270 Maduru; Ocymum canum. Used in fevers as a fumigation.
271 Suhenda talla; Ocymum sanctum. Used in convulsive diseases.
272 Erewereya; Plectranthrus zeylanicus. A valuable remedy in dysentery; a refrigerant.
273 Kapparavalleya; Coleus aromaticus. Cooling in small-pox.
274 Walkolon; Pogostemon Heyneanus. Used in fevers as a fumigation.
275 Edunil; Scutellaria violacea. Applied externally in headaches.
276 Yakeanassa; Anisomeles ovata. Used in puerperal mania.
277 Geta tumba; Leucas zeylanica. Applied to the nostrils in diseases of the head.
278 Veledewenna; Lippia nodiflora. Used in marasmus.
280 Kenhinde; Clerodendron serratum. Used in hoof diseases of cattle as an astringent and detergent.
281 Puma; Clerodendron infortunatum. Used as a fumigation in diseases of the chest.

282 Kethydemeta; Gomelina Asiatica. Used as an emetic.

283 Ethdemeta; Gomelina Rheedeii. Used in indolent ulcers.

284 Neko; Vitex negundo. Used in convulsions and nervous disorders.

285 Millela; Vitex altissima. Used in colic; acting as a purgative.

286 Nil katerkerendoo; Plumbago capensis. Purgative.

287 Rat netul; Plumbago rosea. Used in hæmorrhoids, and largely to produce abortion.

288 Sarana; Boerhaavia diffusa. Used in swellings.

289 Sendricca; Mirabilis jalapa. Purgative; applied externally in boils of children.

290 Kara; Pisonia aculeata. Used in diseases with phlegm predominating.

291 Deyameyan; Polygonum glabrum. Used in boils to produce suppuration.

292 Walawenna; Chamissoa nodiflora. Used in convulsions and in diseases with wind predominating.

293 Ratutampata; Amaranthus oleraceus. Used in dysentery and disease arising from bad blood.

294 Kooratampala; Euxolus polygonatus. Used in diseases with bile predominating.

295 Polpata; Aeroa lanata. Cooling; in cough; as a vermifuge for children.

296 Gaskaralaba; Actyranthes aspera. Used in bowel complaints as an astringent.

297 Binkaralaba; Cyathula prostrata. Used in bowel complaints as an astringent.

298 Mukunuwenna; Alternanthera sessilis. Cooling in diseases of the head.

299 Naha; Lasiosiphon eriocephalus. Narcotic.

300 Walla; Gyrinops walla. Given internally to destroy the worms about the rectum.

301 Ettamuda; Cansjera Rheedeii. Used in hæmorrhoids.

302 Kolongaha; Tehameles nudiflora. Used as a dry poultice in boils.

303 Curunda; Cinnamomum zeylanicum. Stimulant, stomachic, and aromatic.

304 Bornee; Tetranthera Roxburghii. Used in bruises; applied externally to produce dispersion of blood.

305 Gaskaduru; Litsœa zeylanica. Used as a fumigation in fevers.

306 Mathansa; Cannabis sativa. Used in cholera.

307 Gaskahambeleya; Heuryya interrupta. Applied to remove the stings of wasps, &c.

308 Rata del; Artocarpus incisa. Used as a food to induce phlegm.

309 Alandu; Allœanthus zeylanicus. To produce absorption; applied externally in buboes.

310 Bogaha; Wrostigma religiosum. Astringent; used in bowel complaints.

311 Kalaha; Wrostigma infectorium. Astringent; used in bowel complaints.

312 Boomya; Wrostigma mysorense. Astringent; used in hæmorrhagic dysentery.

313 Wal athka; Ficus heterophylla. Astringent; used in bowel complaints.

314 Wel nittool; Ficus parasitica. Applied externally to produce absorption of boils.

315 Kota dimbula; Corellia oppositifolia. Used in convulsive diseases

316 Attikka; Corellia glomerata. Astringent; used in bowel complaints.

317 Gurenda; Corellia sp. Used as a fumigation in childbirth.

318 Kapum rajah; Pedilanthus hethymaloides. Used as a styptic in wounds

319 Daluk; Euphorbia antiquorum. Mild externally; caustic.

320 Pattuk; Euphorbia nereifolia. Used as a fomentation in coma and apoplexy.

321 Dadakareya; Euphorbia hypericifolia. Used in marasmus.

322 Binkereya; Euphorbia pilulifera. Used in marasmus.

323 Kery makul; Sapium Indicum. Used as an astringent in bowel complaints of children.

324 Binenduru; Microstachrys chamœllea. Used in rheumatism.

325 Alulodan; Stillingia sebifera. Used as a fumigation in rheumatism.

326 Walkahabaleya; Tragia involucrata. Used in bowel complaints of children.

328 Gaskuppeneya; Acalypha Indica. Used in cough and colds; reduces phlegm.

329 Omee werella; Spathiostemon Javense. Used as an astringent in bowel complaints.

330 Endern; Ricinus communis. Purgative; reduces vayu.

331 Gaskeppeteya; Croton lacciferum. Used in external piles; applied to them.

332 Welykeppeteya; Croton aromaticum. Used in external piles; applied to them.

333 Jonajapala; Croton tiglium. Seeds and oil, a violent purgative.

334 Kœta kœla; Briedelia retusa. Applied externally to boils and tumours on the legs.

335 Heetikatupella ; Fluggea leucopyrus. Used as a fumigation in fevers of children.
336 Pitta wakka : Phyllanthus neruri. Used in marasmus.
337 Bin nelly ; Phyllanthus urinaria. Used in coughs and colds of children.
338 Nelly ; Phyllanthus emblica. Cooling ; laxative.
339 Gaskeyla ; Melanthesa turbinata. Used in diseases of cattle ; given to calves to remove worms.
340 Walkeyla ; Kirganelia multiflora. Used in diseases of cattle ; given to calves to remove worms.
341 Deya tunoohirilla ; Glochidion zeylanicum. Used in gonorrhœa.
342 Satsanda ; Aristolochia Indica. Bitter to improve appetite and digestion.
343 Kokil ; Bragantia Wallichii. Used in piles.
344 Malalabu ; Pothomorphœ subpeltata. Used in inflammation of the testicles.
345 Ganmeris ; Piper nigrum. Stimulant and aromatic.
346 Seveya ; Piper argyrophyllum. Used in indigestion.
347 Tippeley ; Chavica Roxburghii. Allspice ; condiment aromatic.
348 Bulat ; Chavica betle. Stimulant and carminative.
349 Maclugaha ; Cycus circinalis. Used in snake bites, more especially that of the "pollonga."
350 Bintal ; Cyrtopera Gardneri. Applied to the head to remove headaches.
351 Heen benpul ; Geodorum dilatatum. Used in stricture.
352 Inguru ; Zingiber officinale. Well known stimulant and aromatic in indigestion and fevers.
353 Dadakaha ; Zingiber zerumbet. Used in boils of children, applied externally.
354 Kaha ; Curcuma longa. Condiment and aromatic ; purifying infected places.
355 Harankaka ; Curcuma zerumbet. Used in diseases with a predominance of vayu.
356 Ambakaha ; Kœmpferia pandurata. Used in gonorrhœa and in purulent disease from the urethra.
357 Ahukenda ; Kœmpferia rotunda. Applied externally to draw matter from boils.
358 Ingurupeyali ; Kœmpferia galanga. Stimulant and aromatic.
359 Aratha ; Amomum masticotorum. Stimulant and aromatic.
360 Rata ennesal ; Elettaria cardamomum. Stimulant and aromatic ; for indigestion, colic, and loss of appetite.
361 Ennesal ; Elettaria cardamomum. Stimulant and aromatic ; for indigestion, colic, and loss of appetite ; more powerful.
362 Dardinueru ; Hedychium coronarium. Fumigation in diseases with a predominance of vayu.
363 Aratha ; Alpinia galanga. Used in indigestion and loss of appetite.
364 Tebugas ; Costus speciosus. Used in snake bites.
365 Bussarana ; Canna Indica. In snake bites, that of the "pollonga" more especially.
366 Ettekehel ; Musa sapientum. Astringent in bowel complaints.
367 Alukehel ; Musa paradisiaca. Astringent in bowel complaints.
368 Deyahaberela ; Monochœria vaginalis. Applied externally to cause suppuration of boils.
369 Deyamenereya ; Commelina communis. Cooling ; to reduce bile.
370 Kudumdris ; Curculigo recurvata. Used in low nervous fevers.
371 Godamanœl ; Crinum ornatum. Astringent in bowel complaints.
372 Wallunu ; Pancratium zeylanicum. To remove phlegm in coughs, leaves applied to.
373 Wetakeya ; Pandanus odoratissimus. Externally to the head to favour the growth of hair.
374 Dunukeya ; Pandanus sp. To remove irritability.
375 Deyapanderel ; Pistia Stratiotes. To remove stricture, and induce free flow of urine.
376 Kokoteya ; Aponogeton crispum. Used in pains of women in pregnancy.
377 Mahakohilla ; Lasia heterophylla. Used in piles.
378 Wel potan ; Pothos scandens. To induce the expulsion of the afterbirth.
379 Attendean ; Cryptocoryne sp. Used in fevers.
380 Panulakola ; Typhonium trilobatum. Used in marasmus.
381 Walkedaran ; Arisema curvatum. Removes phlegm in coughs, &c.
382 Kanakedaran ; Amorphophallus campanulatus. Used in rheumatism and in piles.

383 Wadakaha; Acorus calamus. Used in colic and in indigestion.
384 Puak; Areca Catechu. Astringent; applied externally to ulcers.
385 Thuda wewel; Calamus rotang. Astringent; in bowel complaints.
386 Indy; Phœnix acaulis. To check vomiting.
387 Koresawel; Smilax zeylanicus. Used in hæmorrhagic dysentery.
388 Kaberossa; Smilax ovalifolius. To purify blood.
389 Walwadakaha; Dianella ensifolia. Aromatic.
390 Hatawareya; Asparagus sp. To purify blood.
391 Neyegela ala; Gloriosa superba. Poison, applied to tumours to induce absorption; applied likewise to expedite delivery.
392 Komareka; Aloe soccotrina. Cooling in diseases of head and eyes, and in burns.
393 Kokr mota; Eriocaulon truncatum. Used in opacity of cornea in children.
394 Kalanduru; Cyperus rotundus. Febrifuge and aromatic; largely used in fevers.
395 Kudumetha; Mariscus cyperinus. Applied externally to tumours to produce absorption.
396 Kerinde; Coix lachryma. Applied externally to tumours to produce absorption.
397 Ethana; Panicum distachyum. A sternutatory in bleeding from the nose.
398 Thanahal; Panicum italicum. Nutritive and cooling in diseases of the chest; increases the flow of milk.
399 Ukgas; Saccharum officinarum. Cooling and nourishing.
400 Rambuk; Arundo nepalensis. Used in diseases of childbirth.
401 Pututhana; Dactyloctenium Ægyptiacum. Applied externally in hoof diseases of cattle.
402 Baluthana; Eleusine Indica. Used in external swellings and inflammation.
403 Bamboo; Bambusa arundinacea. Used in fevers.
404 Thuthery; Chrysopogon aciculatus. Applied externally to induce discharges of pus.
405 Savendera; Andropogon nardus. Used in fevers with predominance of bile.
406 Thudawedeya; Adiantum caudatum. Used in injuries of the eyes; applied into them.
407 Panan pethy; Drymoglossum pilosilloides. Used in retention of the urine.
408 Gas bendéru; Drynaria quercifolia. Applied to tumours to induce their absorption.
409 Deyahena; Ceratopteris thalictroides. Applied to the head in diseases of the eye.
410 Pambé; Lygodium scandens. Applied to the head in diseases of the eye.
411 Badalwanassa; Lycopodium cernuum. Applied to wounds as a styptic.
412 Mahahœdurya; Lycopodium phlegmaria. Administered internally in epilepsy and apoplexy.
413 Kudakœdaya; Lycopodium subulæfolium. Administered internally in epilepsy and apoplexy.
414 Balalpahuru; Selaginella sp. Used in wounds to induce healing.
415 Kotaubihiumal; Lycopodium sp. Used in coughs and colds against phlegm.

MEDICINAL SUBSTANCES FORWARDED FROM BRITISH INDIA.

Khekya-poo khadat kouk, Cinnamon; Moulmein. Used in flatulency and impurity of blood.

Khadat kouk, Anan kouk; Three-leaved caper, from Moulmein. Given in debility, and as an external application in swellings and dropsical diseases.

Nuag yan; Cardonia, Moulmein. Given in fever, dropsical diseases, and dysentery.

Tse yoa; Moulmein. Used in the same way.

Orpathetgah; Moulmein. A cooling remedy, dried, ground into powder, and applied to the skin during pyrexia.

Boo-yet; Clarodendron. Used in dysentery and dropsical diseases.

Connarees; Gay-douk. Used as an external application on swollen œdematous parts.

Hoen-myet; Root pounded. Used for poisoning fishes.

Than-mat; Decoction. Used in toothache.

Poirea; Than-ma-ka. Root, pounded and mixed with honey, given in hysterical complaints, and expressed juice of leaf as an antidote to poison. It acts as an emetic.

Kurway; Seed used in irruptive swellings and impurity of blood, ground into a paste with water.

Kaboung-gyee; Strychnos nux-vomica. Root given in dyspepsia and fever. It is ground on a flat stone with water and a little salt, and then rubbed on the tongue.

Thaman Kya. For dyspepsia and hysterical complaints.

Phwa-bet; Purgative, wild croton, shettyenggee. Used in impurity of blood and dyspepsia. Also purgative.

Danzeekoo. The pounded root mixed with water is drunk in all diseases of impurity of blood.

Ngabyey jin. In dyspepsia, and to promote secretion of milk. Decoction of root taken internally.

Nga styn. Same as preceding.

Nga poung tsag. Valuable in flatulency.

Bon-ma-yaya; Internally in dyspepsia. The powder is also applied to the fauces in sore throat, and mixed with aloes as a purge to horses.

Thenwen; In coughs. The powdered root mixed with lime juice is given as a draught.

Kyoungban myit; Chaste root. Used in flatulency.

Gin-dine-tsaynee. Impurity of blood.

Mahagah. In febrile diseases.

Yo-doan. Used in rheumatism, externally and internally.

Toa-tha-ngay myouk. Root, ground on a flat stone, with water and a little salt, rubbed on the tongue in fever.

Kinpoon myit. Used in hysterical complaints.

Makee tuka. Given internally in leprosy.

Rangoon Croton. Cathartic, and in rheumatism of the joints.

Gon-ga. Same uses as toa-tha-ngay myouk.

Kapmhat. Used in impurity of blood.

Tsey-ma-khan. Rubbed on sores as an unguent.

Thamay. Used in hysterical complaints.

Sein-ta-ban. Used in leprosy.

Yin bya. Used as a draught after childbirth, the patient being kept close to the fire, when puerperal fever threatens.

Thau thet ngui. Used in flatulency and impurity of blood.

Thee-ha-yaza. Rubbed on the tongue in fever.

Get myit; Acacia root. Used in leprosy.

Kouk kho. Used in weakness and general debility.

Tsut-doan. An external application in œdematous swellings.

Tsan bah. Used in impurity of blood.

Tha bya kouk; Jambo bark. Used in flatulency and impurity of blood.

Karamet. Used in flatulency, impurity of blood, and as pearl powder by Burmese females.

Kyee-pya. Used in dysentery.

Than-zeyet kyu. Used in flatulency and impurity of blood.

Nga-ra-nin. Used in weakness and general debility, and as a tonic.

Thag-yey zin. Used in enlargement of the liver.

Tonk tsa; Vitex arborea. Used in enlargement of the liver.

Tha ta tsa. Used in flatulency.

Kyouk tsha gouk; Trumpet flower bark. Used by the Burmese by grinding and rubbing on swollen parts, to reduce swelling in recent wounds.

Na bai; Odina wodier. Used with the last.

Oak shet myit; Ægle marmelos. Used in hysterical complaints and dysentery.

Me young noay. Used in weakness and debility.

Thaphan myit; Ficus glomerata. Used in dropsical diseases.

Ak nyah. Used in hysterical fits.

Kadoan nga-nhat. Used in fever and bowel complaints.

Kankan myit; Mesua. Used in impurity of blood.

Deewoot. Used in febrile diseases.
Thatpoot gyie. Used in febrile diseases.
Kya yin; Luffa. A cathartic.
Ngat kysap. A cathartic.
Bagyee myit; Clarodendron. Used in hysterical complaints.
Tha min ya-pya. Used in dropsical diseases.
Theling katha. Rubbed on the tongue in fever.
Tsin bagoo. Used in fever.
Shin ka see. Used in fever.
Mayo myit. Used in impurity of blood, and put into milk causes it to curdle.
Padai kungya. Used in coughs.
Myat meway. Used in impurity of blood.
Thasa-gya-yoo. Used in bowel complaints.
Paingyori myit; Long pepper root. Used in coughs.
Labeatee; Yoosa-na bah. Given in fever as sodorific.
Mingagah. As a cathartic.
Kan-ait; Zingiber. Used in dysentery.
Mait thalin; Zingiber. Used as a sedative.
Yee-byoo-thee; Cicca disticha. Used in coughs.
Phangathee; Terminalia bellerica. The powdered dried fruit rubbed on the tongue in fever and sore throat.
Tsee-mee-doukoo; Gloriosa superba. A purgative.
Thit shain-thee. Used in fever.
Zey myan-thee. As an external application in swollen breast or milk abscess.
Tsin-doau ma noay. Used in coughs.
Ato gyoo. Given in retention of urine, produces a cold feeling and relaxes stricture.
Mahalac noay. This root is used with snuff, and considered good for headache.
Kin pouk. Used in toothache.
Kau gyouk nee. Used in flatulency and impurity of blood.
Red lily; Kya nee. Used in impurity of blood.
White lily; Kya phu. Used in impurity of blood.
Kha ngeo. Used in impurity of blood and fever.
Kha padoou mah. Used in impurity of blood and fever.
Kya-thee. Used in fever.
Kayapun; Acanthus. Used in impurity of blood.
Nauclea cinchonaciæ; Tin-bwen. Used in impurity of blood, causing vertigo, &c.
Zangyaoup-douk; Oak leaved polypod. Used in fever.
Gyin; Ginger. Used in fever and flatulency.
Thyet maouk-thee; Ardisia. Used in flatulency and impurity of blood.
Pait khai-thee; Long pepper. Used in fever and flatulency.
Yoay-gyee thee. Used in fever.
Nga-rok-goung. Used in bowel complaints.
Tsayootha-dong. Used in weakness of any kind before or after illness.
Kyee-thee. Used in leprosy.
Kaya-seet. The seeds are given in fever, and also made into a gluten with water for fastening paper, &c.
Aik moug-thee. Used in impurity of blood.
Yoay-pyoo tsan. The kernel of this fruit is given to children for colds and dyspepsia.
Caraway thee. Used in impurity of blood.
Kakanwoot tsan. Used in impurity of blood.
Kalan tsan; Cassia. Used in leprosy.
Noay gyo. Used in palpitation of the heart, it depresses circulation, &c.
Nauwen-dét. Given when the body is heated and feverish.
Tsaythangaigyet. Used in impurity of blood.
Lam nai. Used in bowel complaints.
Ga moungmhoag. Used in impurity of blood.

Kanaka tsan. A cathartic.

Dundoongoup. Used in hysteria.

Thet-doup-kouk. Used in dropsy.

Kalaui myit. Used in leprosy.

Aigareet myit. This root is said to deprive spirituous liquor of all its strength. The liquor is then given to an intoxicated person, and renders him immediately sober.

Tset-ga-doung-youk. Used in fever and on external swellings.

Kap boo. Used in impurity of blood.

Poung myit. Used in debility and weakness.

Pya noung. Used in fever.

Alan bai. Rubbed on the tongue in fever.

Oung maiphu. For sore eyes.

Kyet-thaheng. A purgative.

Kalaia tsan. Used in leprosy.

Pahla; Cardamom. Used in fever; the powder mixed with nga'rok. Goung acts as a stomachic.

Marayan. Used in impurity of blood.

Ban ya Khin. A cathartic.

Ngoo thee. Used in debility and as a cathartic.

Pa young; Beeswax. An anthelmintic.

Mismee Bis; Aconite. From Dibrooghur. This poison, when fresh, is very deadly. A wound in the body from an arrow poisoned with it causes death in twenty minutes.

Mismee titah; Gentian. From Mishmee Hill. Considered an excellent tonic, and much prized.

Latta utkurinja; Chittagong. Seeds of Cæsalpinia Bonducella, produced on a creeping shrub, something like the English bramble. It is covered with thorns, and the seeds are produced in pods, which are perfectly covered with sharp spines, one, two, or three seeds in a pod; the shell of the seed is very hard, and the kernel is bitter. Used as a febrifuge; it is administered in pills, four grains of the pounded kernel with four grains of black pepper. It is a very effectual remedy, but must be given fresh. If the seeds are not broken they will keep for years, but if broken and the kernel kept for four or five days, they become useless as a medicine for fever.

Teoria; Chittagong. A creeper which grows wild in many parts of this district. Largely used by native physicians as purgative.

Lall chitta; Chittagong. A species of plumbago, with bright red flowers. The Mugs use the roots as an irritant; they bruise a piece of the root and lay on any part of the body, and in a very short time a blister rises, but the action is so violent and painful, that it could not be generally employed.

Reetha; From Cuttack. The Sapindus detergens, a fruit yielding a natural lather. Found in the jungles, and used to a small extent in cleaning tusser cloth, and for washing the hair.

Soorma; Tirsulphuret of antimony. From Kandahar. Alterative and cosmetic. Price 8 annas per seer.

Rewand chini; Rheum rhubarb root. From Kangra. Purgative. Price 4 annas per seer.

Rai; Sinapis niger. From Multan. Diuretic; price 1 anna 6 pies per seer. Antidote for opium.

Airmassr. From Thibet and Ladakh. Diuretic; price 2 annas per seer.

Hirbi. Found in the hills. Aromatic; price 8 annas per seer. Same as the last.

Pakhan bed. From Kangra. Used in dysentery; price 5 annas per seer. Sulphate of iron.

Keera kasis, or kye. From Pind Dadan Khan. Tonic; price 2 annas per seer.

Kuthmetha; Costus arabicus. From Kabul. Aromatic and anodyne.

Salaparui; Hedysarum gangeticum. From Kangra. Diuretic.

Auzérut; Penia mucronata sarcocolla. From Kabul. Astringent; price 2 annas per seer.

Bekh soseen; Orris-root. From Kashmere. Aromatic; price 5 annas per seer.

Bistaiz, or kamaj; Orris-root. From Bokhara. A fever aperient; price 2 annas per seer.

Indian bael fruit; Ægle Marmelos. Belgiri. Found in the hills. Astringent. Price 2 annas per seer.

Indian madder, Rubia Munjista; Majet. From Dera Ishmael Khan and Punjab Frontier. Purgative; price 4 annas per seer.

Poeir. From the hills. For curing bruises; 2 annas per seer.

Sohaga; Borax, or tinkal. From Thibet. A flux; 5 annas per seer.

Leaf of bhang, called Sam Bhang. An infusion used to produce intoxication. A pound of cold water to an ounce of leaves; 3 annas per seer.

Resinous exudation from hemp plant; Charus. From Ladakh. A small quantity placed in the hookah and smoked, almost immediately produces an intoxicating effect. Price 8*s*. 4*d*. per lb.

Bartang. Astringent.

Baman lal; Centaurea belmea. From Kabul. Aromatic and tonic.

Kand bahari. From Kangra. Tonic.

Shirkhist. A sort of manna. From Kabul. Laxative; price 4 annas per seer.

Tahnassi; Buttsi; Spikenard root; Nardostachy. The hills. Aromatic and expectorant.

Kakar singi; Kangra. Expectorant; price 3 annas per seer.

Kherasam ajwain; Hyoscyamus niger—Henbane seed. Kabul. Sedative; 8 annas per seer.

Asarun; Asarum Europeum. Kangra. Expectorant and aromatic; 4 annas per seer.

Ekalber; Kangra. For toothache; 5 annas per seer.

Nila tuthea; Sulphate of copper. Officinal at Lahore. Astringent; 12 annas per seer.

Cholura; Kangra. A lichen aromatic.

Ratinjat; Anchusa tinctoria—Dyer's madder. From the hills. Astringent; 8 annas per seer.

Yestakhudus. French lavender; Lavendula stæchus. From Kashmeer. Aromatic 2 annas per seer.

Yarawind mudhary; Aristolochia longa. Kabul. Tonic; 8 annas per seer.

Gouch. From Kangra. Tonic; 4 annas per seer.

Mastki; Mastic resin. Pistacia lentrisca. From Kabul. Astringent; 1 rupee per seer.

Charâyta; Chiretta herb. Agathotes cherayta. Hills. Bitter tonic; 4 annas per seer.

Kanachar, or dattar. From Kangra. Astringent.

Kuchla; Strychnos nux vomica. From Kangra. Tonic.

Mahasti; Kangra. Tonic. Carbonate of lime, or Iceland spar

Sarma safed. From Kabul. Desiccant; 2 annas per seer.

Orchis Salep; Saleb Missree. From Kabul. Nutritive; 16 rupees per seer.

Tukham-i-Kusumba. From Kangra; expectorant; 1 anna 6 pies per seer.

Kaswan; Febrifuge. From Ghilan.

Brami. Expectorant.

Myrobalan; Terminalia Bellerica. Behra. Hills. Astringent.

Hing. Gum Resin; Narthex Assafœtida. From Bokhara. Antispasmodic; 10 annas per seer.

Malathi; Liquorice. From Peshawur. Expectorant; 2 annas per seer.

Zera. Black caraway seed; Carum nigrum. Common all over the Punjab, but best in Kashmeer. Aromatic stimulant; 11 annas per seer.

Ofsantin. Artemisia Indica; Wormwood. Kabul. Tonic and febrifuge; 12 annas per seer.

Senna; Cassia Senna. Peshawur.

Unah; Zizyphus jujuba. Kabul. Alterative and refrigerant; 8 annas per seer.

Saleb Misree. From Kabul. Nutritive tonic; 10 annas per seer.

Bach. Sweet-scented flag; Calamus aromaticus. Kangra. Aromatic tonic; 3 annas per seer.

Harar. Myrobalan; Terminalia Chebula. 1 rupee per seer.

Anisan. Ptychotis involucrata, substitute for Anise. Kabul. Aromatic; 12 annas per seer.